The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.—£3 PER ANNUM] VOL. XXIX. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1850. No. 4205 {CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS {For one inch and under, 3s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.

PACKET FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.

THE clipper brigantine CHAMPION, 80 tons, Beneaud, master, now receiving cargo, will sail on Saturday evening. For freight or passage apply to Messrs. DONALDSON and Co., Pitt-street; or to

JOHN MORRIS, Agent.

Clarence River Packet Office, Albion Wharf, November 6.

N.B.—This is the fifth of the regular line. 8249

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.

THE Packet Schooner HANNAH, H. William Ellis, master, will sail on Saturday, 9th November, wind and weather permitting. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Union Wharf, Sussex-street.

Has superior accommodations for passengers, fitted with separate state rooms, with beds and bedding complete. 8267

THE FIRST VESSEL FOR MORETON BAY.

THE fine schooner BEAVER, R. Cooper, master, (hourly expected) having part cargo engaged will be quickly despatched.

For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to

THOMAS CROFT, Commercial Wharf.

8233

FOR WIDE BAY DIRECT,

THE beautiful clipper Schooner MEG MERRILIES, James Davis, master, in consequence of alterations to be made in the cabins, will not sail until Saturday, the 9th instant.

For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board; or, to

THOMAS CROFT, Commercial Wharf.

Note.—This is without exception one of the finest vessels ever built in the colony; she will be laid on as a regular trader to Wide Bay. 8234

FOR WIDE BAY DIRECT.

THE fine fast-sailing A1 Brigantine SPEC, 168 tons register, W. Palmer, commander, having a great part of her cargo engaged, will positively sail (wind and weather permitting) on Thursday, 14th November. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board, at the Commercial Wharf; or, to

R. T. FORD, Bridge-street.

Note.—This superior vessel being intended for a regular trader, is well adapted for both cabin and steerage passengers, having a raised quarter-deck. She will be liberally provisioned. She has two large after-cabins, and will therefore be a desirable vessel for a family proceeding to the above port, where there are now two first-rate hotels, kept by Messrs. Aldridge and Palmer. 7956

FIRST PACKET FOR MELBOURNE.

THE splendid Packet PRINCE OF WALES, 150 tons burthen, William Innes, master, has room for a few tons of freight, and four passengers, either steerage or cabin, (having beautiful accommodation). For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.

This vessel has a most commodious stern cabin for ladies: and beds, linen, &c., with the best provisions, wines, beer, and spirits are found on board.

All freights shut out of the Dart can be forwarded by this vessel, and Shippers are requested to send down at once.

The well-known packet PHOEBE, 120 tons burthen, Nishson, commander, will follow with all despatch. 7822

FOR MELBOURNE.

THE PACKET BRIG CHRISTINA, Captain Korff, will be despatched for the above named port on Saturday next. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, at the Flour Wharf; or, to

SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO., Sussex-street.

8019

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT. POSITIVELY THE FIRST VESSEL.

THE Passenger Brig DIANA, J. R. Peake, Commander, *has cleared at the Customs,* and will sail the first change of wind.

For PASSAGE ONLY, apply on board at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to the undersigned.

TO FOLLOW THE DIANA.

The brigantine HIRONDELLE, 120 tons, daily expected; is beautifully fitted, and will sail with despatch.

For freight or passage apply to

E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street.

8275

NOTICE.

TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS FOR LAUNCESTON. Detained by Southerly Winds.

THE Packet Brig WILLIAM, H. A. Coffey, commander, will take any cargo sent to the Flour Wharf, till

ELEVEN THIS MORNING.

She will haul into the stream and sail wind and weather permitting, at daybreak, Friday morning. Room for two cabin passengers, and four steerage, if applied for immediately.

HENRY FISHER, 480, George-street.

November 7. 8239

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.

THE fine new fast sailing brig SPRAY, 148 tons register, R. Scott, master, will commence loading immediately after discharge of her inward cargo. For freight or passage apply on board; or, to

HENRY MOORE.

Millers' Point, November 2. 8012

ONLY VESSEL FOR HOBART TOWN. IN LIEU OF THE GIRAFFE.

THE fine clipper schooner BRIDE, 70 tons burthen, D. Almayne, Commander, having two-thirds of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage immediate application is necessary to D. N. JOUBERT, 589, George-street; or, to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.

8205

FOR PORT NICHOLSON AND PORT COOPER.

THE A1 SHIP ORIENTAL, Taylor, Commander, 607 tons, is now ready to take in stock and cargo for the above ports, and will meet with despatch.

This ship has excellent ventilation, an unusually favourable opportunity for shippers and passengers.

For further particulars, apply to

M. E. MURNIN, Queen-street.

November 4. 8118

PACKET FOR AUCKLAND.

THE favourite packet EMMA, 135 tons register, Henry T. Fox, Commander, having a portion of her cargo ready to go on board, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.

7449

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. A CHARTERED SHIP.

THE FINE SHIP CADET, 465 tons, James M'Farlane, Master, will sail for the above port direct, about the end of November.

She will have room for about 100 tons of light freight, which will be taken at a moderate rate, and will also be fitted in a most comfortable manner for about thirty steerage passengers.

Has a fine poop, and cabin accommodation.

For freight or passage, apply immediately to the Captain on board; or to

THORNTON AND CHURCH, Custom House.

7827

SHIP YORK.

WILL take the place of the RHONE, and will leave for California in ten or fifteen days. For freight or steerage passage apply to R. CAMPBELL, Esq., or H. H. GREEN, at Mr. Campbell's Office. 8003

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

CALLING AT TAHITI OR HONOLULU, IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS.

TO SAIL ON THE 20TH NOVEMBER.

THE fine fast-sailing River built ship LOUISA BAILLIE, A1, 413 tons, Robert Roxby, commander. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or, to

J. B. METCALFE.

October 26 7520

FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE A1 teak-built ship EMERALD ISLE, 550 tons, Wells Holt, commander, will have quick despatch for San Francisco. For Freight, having room for a few tons of light measurement goods, or passage, both cabin and intermediate, apply to the Captain on board, at Miller's Point Wharf; to

LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.; or, EDWARD N. BURGESS, No. 20, Macquarie-place.

7939

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE fine first-class Brig NORTH ESK, W. H. M'Cleery, commander, is now taking in cargo, and the greater part being engaged, will sail with immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or, to

7772 BROWN AND CO.

FOR LONDON.

THE first-class Ship MARY WHITE, J. H. Walker, Commander, 350 tons register, having the greater part of her cargo on board, will meet with immediate despatch. A limited number of passengers will be taken at the lowest possible rates.

For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to

J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.; or,

8237 L. AND S. SPYER.

FIRST WOOL SHIP THIS SEASON, FOR LONDON.

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY, TO SAIL ON THE 30TH NOVEMBER.

THE fine fast-sailing A 1 frigate built ship BLENHEIM, 808 tons, A. S. Melison, commander, having all her dead weight on board, will be despatched punctually as above.

For freight or passage, apply to the Commander on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to

J. B. METCALFE; or, SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.

Spring-street, October 29. 7313

FOR LONDON.

THE new frigate-built ship KATE, A1, 1000 tons, Thomas Brodrick, commander.

This splendid first-class ship, only on her second voyage, will sail hence, for London direct, in all December. Has superior accommodation in her cabin for passengers, plans of which may be seen at the agents', and carries an experienced surgeon.

Application for freight or passage to be made to Captain Brodrick, on board, at Campbell and Co.'s Wharf; or, to

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO., Harrington street.

Sydney, October 21. 7179

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON. FOR WOOL ONLY.

THE first-class Barque SALSETTE, 422 tons register, Colin Munro, Commander has only room for a few bales wool, and will sail about the 12th instant. Has good accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or, to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

November 4. 8039

FOR LONDON. FOR WOOL AND LIGHT FREIGHT ONLY.

THE fine first-class ship SERINGAPATAM, Francis Lovell, commander, having all her dead weight on board, will meet with quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to

J. B. METCALFE; or DONALDSON AND CO., 398, Pitt-street.

5804

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A1 SHIP EMIGRANT, W. H. Kemp, commander, 755 tons, is open for freight or charter to any part. Apply to the Captain, on board; or, to

MESSRS. J. B. AND G. WEBB.

P.S.—For Sale, a quantity of Turtle, fresh caught. 8073

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE Steam-packet NATIVE, with or without boiler and engine. The vessel would make an excellent craft where light draft of water and speed are required, and the engine at a trifling expense might be convertible for a flour mill.

For particulars apply to Mr. TAYLOR, Kellick's Wharf.

Kellick's Wharf, November 5. 8130

NOTICE.—The Master Bakers of Sydney are respectfully requested to attend a Meeting of the Trade, to be held at the Gardener's Arms, York-street, This Evening, Thursday, the 7th instant, at 7 o'clock. 8213

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chairman, T. W. Smart, Esq.
Deputy Chairman, Charles Kemp, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Agars, Esq. | R. M. Robey, Esq.
Thos. Holt, Jun., Esq. | W. R. Scott, Esq.
Surveyor—James Hume, Esq.
Secretary—George King, Esq.

The Directors of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company call the attention of the public to the following reduced Scale of their Rates of Premium:—

SECTION A.—Slated buildings, 6s. to 12s. per cent.

SECTION B.—Shingled buildings, 8s. to 18s. per cent.

SECTION C.—Weather-boarded buildings 15s. to 30s. per cent.

FIFTY PER CENT. of the Premium will be returned on the renewal, for twelvemonths, on all *yearly* Policies, so THAT THE ACTUAL *cost of Insurance will be* ONE-HALF *only of the above Rates.*

Application for Insurance to be made to the Secretary, at the Office of the Company, No. 397, Pitt-street.

GEORGE KING, Secretary.

5789

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF COUNCIL, FOR ISSUING NOTES, RECEIVING DEPOSITS, DISCOUNTING BILLS, MAKING ADVANCES ON APPROVED SECURITIES, GRANTING CASH CREDITS, AND Transacting every other description of Banking Business.

Commencing Capital, £125,000, with power to increase to £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

John Thacker, Esq., J.P., President.
D. Larnach, Esq., J. P. | W. R. Scott, Esq.
R. Campbell, Esq. | D. Cooper, jun., Esq., M.C.
Robert Towns, Esq., J.P.

AUDITORS.

James Milson, jun., Esq. | E. C. Weekes, Esq.

John Black, Esq., Cashier.

IN order to meet the growing wants of the Northern Districts of the Colony, the Directors have now established a Branch Bank at North Brisbane, Moreton Bay, under the management of Mr. William Richardson, where every department of Banking business will be conducted.

The Bank has also established Agencies in London, Adelaide, Hobart Town and Calcutta; and will purchase approved Bills, at the current rates of Exchange, or will undertake the collection of Bills payable at any place in the United Kingdom, in the adjacent colonies of Van Diemen's Land and South Australia, or in India or China.

The Bank will issue Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, at the current rates of Exchange. Letters of Credit will also be granted on such terms as may be agreed on.

Cash Credit Accounts will be granted to respectable parties on personal or other security, satisfactory to the Bank.

Bills will be Discounted at the current rates.

The Board meets for Discount every Tuesday and Friday. All Bills for Discount must be lodged before 11 o'clock A.M. on these days, and an answer will be given by 2 o'clock P.M.

[illegible] Dividends received, and local Bills collected for customers, free of charge.

The Corporation being empowered to increase its capital from time to time, by the creation and allotment of New Shares, it is proposed in future allotments of shares to secure a preference after the then existing proprietors, to such depositors as may be desirous of becoming proprietors, according to the priority of their several applications.

The Bank will close for the half-yearly Settlements on the 1st and 2nd April and 1st and 2nd October.

The only holidays will be Christmas Day, Good Friday, the Queen's Birth-day, and the Anniversary of the Colony.

Hours of public business, from 10 o'clock A.M. to 3 o'clock P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. BAILLIE, Secretary.

7788

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SABBATH SCHOOLS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A SUPPLY of Bibles and Testaments has just been received for gratuitous distribution among Sabbath Schools.

Applications for grants to be made by letter (post paid) addressed to the Secretary, Miller's Point, Sydney, on or before 26th November next, stating—

When the School was established?
Where it is situated?
Distinguished by any name? or connected with any Religious body?
What has been the average number of children attending it during the last three months?
What number of Bibles and Testaments are required for immediate use?
How they are to be forwarded?

It is respectfully intimated to applicants and to the public generally, that while these Bibles and Testaments are given gratuitously, subscriptions and donations of any amount will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, G. W. Allen, Esq.; or by

JAMES COMRIE, Secretary, Miller's Point, Sydney.

October 29. 7880

Office of the Commissioners of Road Trust, Parramatta, 4th November, 1850.

NOTICE is hereby given, that tenders will be received by the Commissioners of the Parramatta Road Trust, until Wednesday, 13th instant, at 7 o'clock P.M., from parties willing to undertake the performance of the undermentioned work, viz.:—

For quarrying, drawing, and laying metal on a mile of road near Homebush.

Tenders to be addressed to the Clerk, and endorsed "Tender for Metalling."

The Contractor will be required to enter into a bond for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

Parties tendering, or their Agents, are requested to be in attendance at the time of opening the tenders, viz., Wednesday, 13th instant.

Further information may be obtained upon application to the Surveyor; or, to

S. PHILLIPS, Clerk and Treasurer.

8228

YASS BRIDGE.—A modified plan, and specification, for the erection of a bridge over the Yass River, at the town of Yass, bringing the cost of that work within the funds at the disposal of the Bridge Committee, may be seen on the 12th instant, and afterwards, at the Court House, Yass.

Tenders, prepaid, for the erection of that bridge, directed to the undersigned, will be received at the Court House, Yass, until the 30th instant.

H. O'BRIEN, Warden of the District Council of Yass.

November 4. 8227

FRESH CANARY SEED.

JUST received, a large supply of the above, at 6d. per lb.

C. M. PENNY, Chemist, &c.,
8229 George-street, near Bridge-street.

GEMS OF THE OPERA.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT—MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 13.

MESSRS. STANLEY and WALLER respectfully announce, that on the Evening of Wednesday, 13th instant, they will give a Musical Entertainment in the Theatre of the above Institution, on which occasion one piece (only) from each of the more popular Operas, will be performed, by which arrangement their audience will have such an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the characteristic peculiarities of each Composer, as has never before been offered.

The Operas chosen for the occasion are:— 1. La Gazza Ladra. 2. The Mountain Sylph. 3. Il Puritani. 4. Il Don Giovanni. 5 Maritana. 6 Zampa. 7. Il Barbiere de Seviglia. 8. Il Tancredi. 9. Fra Diavolo. 10. Bohemian Girl. 11. Gustavus. 12. Merry Freaks in Troublous Times (Nathan). 13. Lucca di Lammermoor; and 14. The Night Dancers.

Between the Operatic examples Mr. Stanley will perform Fantasias, and a variety of other brilliant pieces on the Pianoforte.

The performance will commence precisely at Eight o'clock.

Tickets, One Shilling each, may be obtained at Mr. Moffitt's, Messrs. Ford's, Messrs. Kern and Mader's, Mr. J. T. Grocott's, Mr. Mountcastle's, and of the Librarian, School of Arts.

No money will be taken at the Doors. 8236

GOOD BYE JOHN!!! UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!!!

READING AND HYDES' COMPANY OF ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS.

MESSRS. J. W. READING and J. P. HYDES, (the latter formerly of the Royal Victoria Theatre, Sydney) respectfully inform the inhabitants of Parramatta and its vicinity, they will give a first and only Concert in Mr. Cunham's, Odd Fellow's Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, November 8th, 1850, previous to their departure from the colony.

Messrs. J. W. R. and J. P. H. would observe that there is nothing in their performance either in language or appearance that could possibly offend the most fastidious, it consisting of new songs, glees, quartetts, &c., selections from the most recent operas, the whole being illustrative of Negro Life in Virginny after de labors ob de day.

Concert to commence at eight o'clock precisely.

Further particulars see small bills.

COMBINATION OF TALENT!!!

READING AND HYDES' SERENADERS!!!

Farewell Concerts, Parramatta, Friday, November 8.

Newcastle, Monday, November 11th, and Thursday, 14th; and Maitland, Tuesday, 12th, and Wednesday, 13th. 8231

SONS OF BENEVOLENCE LODGE, NO. 6, A.J.O. OF O.F.

THE Members of this Lodge, and the Order generally, are invited to attend this Lodge on Friday evening next, at the usual hour, on matters of importance.

By Order of N. G.
Lodge Room, Host Toogood's, King and George streets.

November 6 8233

THE REV. DR. LANG.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the friends of the Rev. Dr. Lang will be held in the Star Hotel, George-street, *This Evening,* at seven o'clock, for the purpose of taking steps to aid in the removal of the pressing pecuniary difficulties in which he is at present involved, and which have been incurred solely on the public [illegible] of the Legislative Council.

Thursday, May 7. 8250

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN,—For the honour you have conferred in electing me by your voluntary suffrages to fill one of the vacancies in the City Council, I beg to tender my best acknowledgments.

I hope to justify the gratifying distinction you have thus bestowed upon me, by an earnest determination to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my abilities, and for the common benefit of us all.

I have the honour to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
E. C. WEEKES.

450, George-street, November 6. 8248

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

FELLOW CITIZENS,—With a sincere and grateful feeling, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of offering my thanks for the position in which your votes, on Monday last, have placed me. Believe me my greatest ambition shall be to prove I am not unworthy the honour you have been pleased to confer.

I am, fellow citizens,
Your much obliged and very obedient servant,
JOSEPH SIMMONS, Sen.

Pitt-street South, November 6. 8356

TO THE CITIZEN ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

ELECTORS and Fellow-Citizens,—I return you my sincere thanks for the voluntary support received by me at the late City Election, and can only attribute the cause of my not being successful to the short time that I was a candidate.

I remain, gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES PEMELL.

Parramatta-street, November 6. 8266

TO THE ELECTORS OF SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to tender you my best thanks for the exceedingly gratifying manner in which you have elected me to fill the office of Councillor in the City Corporation, on the first election under the new plan of general voting. You have chosen me and placed me at the head of the poll, not only on the whole, but in most of the several wards, without any seeking on my part, without solicitation of any kind, with no other motive than the flattering confidence with which you have been pleased to repose this trust in me. I can only hope Gentlemen, that I may have the good fortune to meet with opportunities of justifying your kindness, as ample as my wish is fervent to advance in all respects the interests of this rising city.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
ANDREW LENEHAN.

Castlereagh-street, November 6. 8278

THIS DAY is Published,

THE *FREEMAN'S JOURNAL*.

CONTENTS:

LITERATURE:—Martyrdom of the Archbishop of Paris.—The Proposed Anglican Synod.—Churches and Basilicas of Rome.—Letters from Belgium.—Amusements of the People.

LEADING ARTICLES:—Slanderous Extracts in the *Herald.*—Injunctions of the Holy See on Education.—The Anglican Bishops.—Public Baths.—The new Police Act.—The City Council.—The *Tablet.*

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS:—Dr. Wiseman; Letter from the Bishop of Langres, &c.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE:—Communications from Maneroo, Illawarra, &c.

Epitome of English and Foreign News.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.—Supreme Court, Insolvency Proceedings, Impoundings, &c.

J. MOORE, Publisher, George-street, opposite the old Burial Ground. 8232

DOUBLOONS AND DOLLARS, purchased by

S. WILKINSON, JUN., Macquarie-place.

8018

ADVICE.—Doctor Horner de Tavel has the honour to announce, that in consequence of the numerous *Diseases of the Eye* prevalent in this colony, he is induced to offer his services to the public, having had extensive and long experience in that particular branch of his profession.

Consultation gratis, every day, from 12 to 2 o'clock P.M., at No. 71, Hunter-street, opposite Elizabeth-street. 8258

FREDERIC NAINBY, APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST, Morpeth, begs to announce that he has recently REMOVED into premises nearly opposite the "Wheat Sheaf Inn," and avails himself of the present opportunity of thanking his numerous friends for the very liberal support extended to him during the twelve months he has been in business at Morpeth.

Having arranged for periodical shipments of GENUINE DRUGS and MEDICINES direct from England, F. N. is now in a position to supply his customers with articles of superior quality, at Sydney prices. 8226

SYDNEY AND PARRAMATTA.

Safe, Expeditious, and Economical Travelling.

THE Roads being now in thorough repair, J. W. ROCHE'S well-established and unequalled Conveyances will run as usual from his house, the "Rainbow," corner of Pitt and King streets, on Sunday morning next, 10th November instant.

☞ During the summer months the "Golden Fleece" will leave at half-past 8 o'clock in the morning, and the "Exquisite" at 9 o'clock in the morning.

J. W. ROCHE.

Elegant and commodious conveyances for pleasure parties, &c. 8148

WOOL IN GREASE.—The undersigned begs to inform flockmasters in the neighbourhood of Goulburn, and in the district of the Lachlan, that he is prepared to wash Wool and Fellmonger Skins at the following charges:—

Washing, 1d. per lb.
Fellmongering and washing, 2s. 3d. per lb.

WILLIAM CHATFIELD, Ifield, Goulburn.

October 31. 7944

AINSWORTH'S NOVELS.

CHEAP EDITION, 1s. 6d. EACH.

WINDSOR CASTLE, Rookwood, Crichton, The Miser's Daughter, The Tower of London, 2 vols.

W. R. PIDDINGTON, Bookseller and Stationer, 485, George-street.

8225. *Exactly* opposite the Barrack Gate.

GUTTA PERCHA.

THE undersigned having received per Emerald Isle, a very select assortment of Gutta Percha Goods, will dispose of them at moderate prices. They consist of—

Waterproof clothing of every variety, in coats, wrappers, trousers, leggings, capes, hats, and shoes, and knapsacks, and travelling bags
Gutta percha soles and heels, with solution
Ditto cricket balls, basin and water bottles, drinking cups, inkstands, card trays, vases, watch stands, whips, &c., &c.
Gutta percha balsam for cuts and wounds, and thin sheets of the same for broken limbs.

R. C. GORDON.

Royal Hotel Stores, 400, George-street. 8261

EX THE LATE ARRIVALS.

B. MOUNTCASTLE begs to announce a large addition to his extensive stock—the assortments are now complete, and on inspection will be found [illegible], in

Beaver Hats, black and drab
French ventilated Hats, ditto ditto
Stuff Hats, ditto ditto
Shell Hats, ditto ditto
Felt Hats
Ladies' riding Hats

The largest assortment in Sydney of men's and boy's plain and fancy Caps

Capmakers supplied with materials.

Every description of hats manufactured to order in any quantity. A considerable allowance to country storekeepers.

Livery bands, cockades, naval and commissariat lace and ornaments, &c., &c.

French Hat Manufactory, 77, Market-street.

Fancy Cloth Cap Maker wanted. Apply as above. 632

TO SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA AND THE ISLANDS.

NOW LANDING, EX PHOENICIAN AND PRINCESS VICTORIA.

EIGHTY-SIX CASES of drapery, slops, hosiery, &c., &c, suitable for the above trade, and having been purchased direct FOR CASH, will be sold at the smallest advance on manufacturer's prices. Also, clothing made expressly for the trade; and being practically acquainted with the cut and style required, affords advantages not to be equalled by any other house.

ROSSITER AND LAZARUS, 451, George-street,

6766 Nearly opposite the Commercial Bank.

STRAW BONNETS,

NOW LANDED FROM THE KATE.

LARK AND BENNETT having imported an immense lot of Bonnets, of various kinds, purchased from the manufacturer upon unusually low terms, beg to submit the following List of Prices for the guidance of those parties who are likely to become purchasers, and in doing so would impress upon them the necessity of an early visit, in order to secure these from among the cheapest lots:—

Girls' and maids' pearl straw, 1s., 1s. 2d., 1s. 8d., 1s. 10d.
Ditto ditto Dunstable, 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., and 2s.
Ditto ditto twist edge, 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., and 2s.
Women's pearl straw, 1s. 2d., 1s. 6d., 1s 9d., and 2s.
Ditto improved Dunstable, 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., 2s., and 2s. 3d.
Ditto ditto twist edge, 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., and 2s.
Ditto ditto whole straws, 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., 2s., and 2s. 6d.
Ditto fancy ditto, 3s.
Ditto fine rice Lutons, 3s. 6d., 4s., and 4s. 6d.
Two cases boys' STRAW and TUSCAN HATS, at the same low rates

467, GEORGE STREET. 8110

RICH SILKS, EX KATE.

LARK AND BENNETT feel much pleasure in being able to call the attention of the Ladies of Sydney to a selection of the most magnificent SILKS ever imported—comprising every variety suitable alike for WALKING, DINNER, and EVENING DRESSES—now on view

At 467, George-street. 8111

BROCADED AND BLACK BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS. EX KATE.

A MOST beautiful assortment of the above now ready for inspection, At LARK AND BENNETT'S, 467, George-street.

October 31. 8112

EX AGRICOLA.

FOR SALE by the Undersigned,
Mohair, Cashmere, and printed shawls
Checked and striped linens and ginghams
Fancy and plate prints
Navy blue ditto
Longcloths, plain and twilled
Hollands', rough and dressed
Muslins, figured and damask checks
Book, jaconet, cambric
Blue derrys
Hosiery, brown half hose, grey ditto
Women's white cot on hose, cotton braces, &c.

8237 BEAMES AND KEELE.

BONNETS.—

Whole straw Dunstable,	1s. 0½d. to 4s. 6d.
Feather edge ditto,	2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Luton	1s. 6d. to 2s.
Rice straws,	3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
California diamond,	6s. 9d.
White chip,	4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.

Boys' and girls' Tuscan and straw hats.

The undersigned beg to announce that the above are a new lot opened This Day, and will be found surpassing the variety and incomparably cheaper than any others in Sydney.

T. COOK AND COMPANY,
7998 244, George-street South.

CABINET FURNITURE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

FOR SALE AT HUNT'S WAREROOMS, JAMISON-STREET.

C. N. HUNT having made a considerable addition to his Warerooms, solicits the attention of parties furnishing to his extensive Stock, consisting of sideboards, dining tables, and easy chairs of every variety. Also—loo, card, occasional and fancy tables, ottomans, drawing-room chairs and lounges, of elegant and easy forms. In the manufacture of the above great attention has been paid to the quality as well as price.

Some second-hand furniture for sale, nearly as good as new, consisting of one large winged glass bookcase, several wardrobes, &c.

Floor Cloth for large rooms, passages, and counter tops, &c.

One second-hand Square Pianoforte, either for sale or hire.

Parties about to furnish will find that they can do so, stylishly, reasonably, and well, at

7364 HUNT'S, IN JAMISON STREET.

CLOCKS!!!

THE finest finished London-made eight-day clocks in the colony, and warranted for two years, £4 10s.

A large assortment of American clocks, from 12s. 6d.

Very good eight-day clocks, 25s. each; they are thoroughly put into order and properly regulated.

TO SHIPMASTERS.

Patent Lever Clocks, for ship's use, 35s. to 50s. To be had of

R. LAMB.

7865 Opposite the Star Hotel, George-street.

VERITABLE EAU DE COLOGNE,

DE JEAN CHARLES FARINA, *Cologne.*

ONLY ONE SHILLING PER BOTTLE.

At RICHARD LAMB'S, Watchmaker and Working Jeweller.

7865 454, George-street.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SALE OF HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

SNUG little incomes are being made by the sale of Holloway's celebrated Pills and Ointment. In this part of the globe there are yet many places where no Agent is appointed, consequently the present opportunity is open to a few respectable Storekeepers and other desirous of making money without risk, in parts where the remedies are not regularly vended by a duly accredited person.

The Agent will have the advantage of seeing his name published regularly in all the papers of New South Wales, thus making him and his general business well known without cost to himself.

Prices and terms may be known by addressing a letter to the undersigned.

Every Agent may have a voucher to prove that he is duly authorised to sell the medicines. To insure an [illegible]

J. K. HEYDON,
Wholesale Agent for New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand.

78, King-street, Sydney.

The following is a list of the Agents already appointed, most of whom have been supplied with medicines put up with the *water-mark* in the Pamphlet of Directions:—

Albury—Messrs. T. H. Mate and Co., storekeepers
Armidale—
Bathurst—Mr. Josiah Parker, chemist
Braidwood—Mr. Williams, postmaster
Brisbane (South)—
Broulee—Mr. Fitzwilliams, postmaster
Berrima—Mr. Powell, auctioneer
Bungendore—Mr. John Dwyer, storekeeper
Camden—Mr. S. Thompson, steam mill store
Campbelltown—Mr. W. Bursill, storekeeper
Carcoar and Canowindra—
Castlereagh—Mr. Gorman, storekeeper
Clarence Town—
Clarence River—Mr. John Macdonald, boot and shoe maker
Cornish Settlement—Mr. William Rowe schoolmaster
Dungog—Mr. Allen, storekeeper
Drayton—Mr. Lord, storekeeper
Eden (Twofold Bay)—
Gayndah—
Geelong—Mr. J. Williams, bookseller
Goulburn—Mr. S. Emanuel, storekeeper
Gundagai—Messrs. Davidson and Co.
Gunning—Mr. James Downes, storekeeper
Hassan Wall—Mr. M'Lennon, storekeeper
Heydonton—
Fraser's Creek, New England—Mr. John Steel, storekeeper
Jerry's Plains and Merton—Mr. Ward, Post Office
Ipswich—Mr. F. A. Forbes, storekeeper
Kiama—Mr. Joseph Pike, storekeeper
Kangaroo Point—Mr. R. Davidson, storekeeper
Liverpool—
Liverpool Plains—
Lower Condamine and Maranoa Districts—Mr. Joseph King, Myall Creek
Maitland—Mr. Paulovitch, storekeeper
East Maitland—Mr. W. P. Peek, storekeeper
Maneroo—Mr. Solomon, Dr. Reed's Flats
Marulan—
Melbourne—Mr. P. J. Cregin, bookseller
Molong—Messrs. J. and A. Murray, storekeepers
Morpeth—Mr. O'Keefe, near the Steam Wharf
Mudgee—Mr. Archibald Lamont, storekeeper
Murrurundi—Mr. Alexander Brodie, storekeeper
Muswellbrook—Mrs. Phœbe M'Alpin
Newcastle—
Parramatta—Mr. Joseph Smith, grocer, Church-street
Pambula—Mr. Covington, storekeeper
Paterson—Mr. J. Nind, druggist
Penrith—Mr. F. Robertson, storekeeper
Picton—Mr. Hugh O'Neil, baker
Queanbeyan—Messrs. Benjamin and Moses, storekeepers
Raymond Terrace—Mr. Houlding, postmaster
Richmond—Mr. John Ducker, storekeeper
Scone—
Singleton—Mr. W. Copland Leslie, druggist
Stroud (Port Stephens)—Mr. John Corbett
Sydney—Mr. Marshfield, tobacconist, Brickfield-hill; Mr. Cleary, shoemaker, King-street; Mr. Pinhey, chemist, Parramatta-street; Mr. M. Dalton, grocer, Parramatta-street; Mr. Marshall, chemist, William-street, Woolloomooloo; Mr. Watson, shoemaker, South Head Road; Mr. J. Beer, hairdresser and tobacconist, Lower George-street, four doors from the *Herald* Office.
Tamworth (Peel's River)—
Tarcutta—Mr. T. H. Mate, postmaster
Warialda—Mr. William Geddes, postmaster
Wellington—Messrs. J. Drew and Co., Post Office
Wide Bay—Mr. Palmer, storekeeper
Windsor—Mr. Richard Seymour, saddler
Wollongong—Mr. Thomas W. Palmer, chemist and postmaster
Wagga Wagga—Messrs. Robert Davison and Co., storekeepers

New Zealand:—

Auckland—Mr. Wellesley Hughes, Shortland-street.
Nelson—
Otago—
Wellington—

4776

CAUTION TO THE SICK

Extract of a letter from Professor Holloway, of London, to his agent in Sydney.

"244, Strand, London, June 7, 1850.

"Dear Sir,—I have lately heard that a party here of the name of Henry Holloway, a relative of mine, has brought out some pills and ointment, which he calls by his name. His intention is evidently to get them into the hands of the public as mine, and I understand that he is going round to the shipping houses to induce them to buy his remedies. Among the respectable merchants he has not succeeded in one instance that I can hear of in imposing upon them; but I am led to believe that he has leagued with a Jew firm, connected with your colony, to supply them with a large quantity. I believe his medicines are vile trash, and he is a man, from other reasons, not likely to succeed; and I should not notice him at all only for this reason—that the sale of his rubbish might prejudice the public against the use of my genuine medicines, and thus materially injure my interests. I advise you therefore to keep a look-out for some time to come, to see that none of your chemists palm off to your public his name as mine. * * *

I am, dear sir, yours, faithfully,

"THOMAS HOLLOWAY."

The undersigned hastens to lay the above extract before the public immediately on receipt of the letter containing it, which only arrived by this day's post. When in a better position to expose the scheme, he will not fail to make the public aware of the means of detection. For the present he must content himself with entreating all who use Holloway's Medicines to *purchase only of the advertised Agents.*

J. K. HEYDON,
78, King-street, Sydney,
Sole Wholesale Agent for the sale of Holloway's Pills and Ointment for New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand.

November 6.

[All papers advertising Holloway's Medicines will please copy this advertisement.]

8269

ROW'S EMBROCATION, OR FARMER'S FRIEND.

An INFALLIBLE Remedy

For Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Galls with the Saddle or Collar, Broken Knees, Wounds, Lameness, Cracked Heels, Inflammation in either Horse or Bullock, &c., &c.

IN thus prominently introducing the above article to the Australian public, and more especially to those who are owners of Stock, the advertiser feels assured that he is bringing before their notice one of the most VALUABLE PREPARATIONS that has ever been discovered, and which, for its general utility and applicability, has never been surpassed by a single article selected from the very numerous list of nostrums which from time to time have filled the advertising columns of the English newspapers.

The EMBROCATION to which the undersigned would solicit the PARTICULAR and ESPECIAL ATTENTION of every SETTLER and STOCKHOLDER in the Colony, is one which, for a period of TWENTY YEARS, has been prepared exclusively and sold by his Father in England, during which time it has had an extensive circulation; and such has been the UNEQUALLED SUCCESS which has attended its use, that HUNDREDS of the most RESPECTABLE and influential individuals in the county have less cases in which its superior efficacy has been fully realized.

The system of puffing which is now so generally adopted in the mother country in order to effect the sale of new preparations, has never been resorted to by the manufacturer of the "FARMER'S FRIEND," having allowed it for many years quietly to work its own way, and leaving those to recommend it who had been eye witnesses to the benefits which had resulted from its application. Had the proprietor availed himself of the advertising sheet as a means of publishing its celebrity, there can be no doubt but the sale of this preparation would have exceeded anything of the kind ever offered to the public, as, notwithstanding no effort of the kind being made, it has found a place in the establishment of almost EVERY FARMER in the county where it is manufactured.

The advertiser has, for nearly five years carried out the plan adopted by his father in the sale of the embrocation, and such have been the convincing proofs of its utility which he has received, that he has determined on thus bringing it into more immediate and public notice; and, in order that it may be easily obtained in all parts of the colony, AGENTS WILL BE APPOINTED in the various townships of the interior, the names of whom will appear in a future advertisement.

Sold in jars, three-shillings and six pence each, by

JOHN ROW,
93, King-street, and
Corner of Liverpool and Pitt streets,
7413 Sydney.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

IN JARS, 14lbs. each.

Also,

Lump Alum, in small sized casks.

L. AND S. SPYER, Lower George-street.

October 29. 7736

EX HUDSON AND PHŒNICIAN.

FOR SALE by the undersigned—
Liverpool and dairy salt
Iron, assorted—round, square, and flat
Horseshoe ditto (Waterloo)
BADGER'S NAILS—horse, lath, shingle, batten, rafter, and flooring brads
Assorted Drapery, consisting of—Longcloths, shirtings, greys, navy blues, slops, &c.

7765 BEAMES AND KEELE.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND WHEAT AND FLOUR,

LANDING EX SPRAY.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, the quality of both is very superior.

BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD,
8187 Harrington-street.

SPARS AND SAWN TIMBER.

FOR SALE, the Cargo of the Danie Webster, from New Zealand, lying at Buchanan's Wharf, consisting of—

45 Large spars, from 50 to 83 feet long
7 Pieces baulk, squared, 10 to 70 feet long
203 Ditto ditto sawn timber
26,000 Feet assorted sawn plank.

Apply to

SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO., Spring-street.

November 5. 8109

ISLAND TRADE.

NEGROHEAD and Cavendish Tobacco.—For Sale, at low prices.

A new 1200 gallon vat. Ships supplied with spirits and wines direct from Bond, by

E. H. POLLARD, Bonded Stores, Queen's-place.

November 4. 8116

NEWCASTLE COAL.

IN consequence of heavy arrivals of Newcastle coal at the wharf of the undersigned, he has determined upon reducing the price to 26s. per imperial ton of 2240 lbs., delivered. Morpeth, 24s. ditto ditto.

Orders promptly executed.

H. R. WHITTELL, Coal Contractor, Bathurst-street.

November 4. 8720

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

November 6.—Agricola, barque, 564 tons, Captain Bell, from Falmouth, the 26th July.

November 6.—William Hill, brig, 119 tons, Captain Skey, from Launceston, the 1st instant Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Ridge and child, Mrs. M'Laughlin, Mrs. Skey and child.

November 6.—Wild Irish Girl, brig, 125 tons, Captain Stanes, from Adelaide the 27th October. Passengers—Mr. Vidal, Mrs. Jones and child, Mr. Roberts, and 3 in the steerage.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Nelson, for the South Sea Fisheries; Thomas and Henry, for Adelaide; Princess Victoria, for Lima; Earl Grey, for London; Helen, for Wide Bay.

CLEARANCES.

November 6.—Helen, schooner, 69 tons Captain Eedy, for Wide Bay. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, James Day, J Bingham and son, Mr. and Mrs. Nugent, W. Edwards, John Morris, T. Daly, T. Ryan, J. Samson, J. O'Neil.

COASTERS INWARDS.

November 6.—Neptune, 17, M'Pherson, from Jervis Bay, with 57 quarter-casks 11 hogsheads wine, and a quantity of rigging, from the wreck of the Juniper; John, 21, Morgan, from Lake Macquarie, with 21 tons coals; Lapwing, 20, Cresswell, from Shoalhaven, with 500 bushels maize, 12 sides bacon, 20 kegs butter, 1 ton bark, 5 hides; Charles Webb, 24, Brown, from Kiama, with 5000 feet timber, 150 kegs butter, 40 hides, 30 kegs barley, 20 bushels wheat, 1 ton bark; Victory, 19, Fisher, from Brisbane Water, with 59,000 shingles, 3000 feet timber; Elizabeth, 36, Tyrrel, from Newcastle, with 40 tons coals.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

November 6.—Victory, 19, Fisher, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; Jane Williams, 33, Louther, for the William River, with sundries; Jeanie Dean's, 32, Wilkins, for Ulladulla, with sundries; Dove, 13, M'Donald, for Jervis Bay, in ballast; John, 21, Morgan, for Lake Macquarie, in ballast; Mary Ann, 18, Deverall; Elizabeth, 36, Tyrrel, both for Newcastle, in ballast; Rose, steamer, 172, Harding, for Morpeth, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

November 6.—Phœbe, schooner, 89 tons, Captain Nickson, from Melbourne: 10 tierces beef, 42 bales wool, 118 casks potatoes 2 cases Manila hats, 35 tons potatoes, Order.

November 6.—Agricola, barque, 564 tons, Captain Bell, from London: 53 bales hops, 4 hogsheads 7 quarter-casks wine, 25 hogsheads beer, 4 cases merchandise, Griffiths Fanning and Co.; 9 cases merchandise, A. Dreutler; 20 kegs white lead, 14 casks merchandise, Martyn and Combes; 19 cases 2 crates 5 casks merchandise, J. Row; 1 case, C. Tann; 19 casks merchandise, Aspinwall and Chalder; 6 cases merchandise, Dawson and Thompson; 4 cases merchandise, Rev. J. Roche; 4 casks merchanndise, W. Wyatt and Son; 2 bales 17 cases merchandise, Charles Newton; 4 cases merchandise F. Parsons; 1 box books, Mr. Thurton; 1 case merchandise, E. C. Gower; 2 cases merchandise, Mr. Ford; 5 bales 1 case merchandise, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 20 cases 2 casks copper and nails, 1 case merchandise, Donaldson and Co.; 30 hogsheads beer, 3 cases congreves, Young and Co.; 5 cases merchandise, Buyers and Lochhead; 20 quarter-barrels 1 half barrel gunpowder, Thacker and Co.; 1 case music, S. A. Marsh; 50 boxes tin plates, J. B. and G. Were; 1 box medicine, J. A. H. Taylor; 49 hogsheads rum, 6 cases 12 casks 11 bundles merchandise, Smith, Croft, and Co.; 52 cases 7 bales 8 barrels merchandise, George Rees; 50 boxes merchandise, J. L. Tritton; 1 bundle 1 cask 4 cases merchandise, L. Abraham; 1 case merchandise, William Richardson; 3 cases framed prints, B. S. Lloyd; 38 packages boots and shoes, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 8 cases saddlery, H. Rourke; 4 cases merchandise, Frederick Perks; 4 boilers, 101 ovens, 145 pots, 5 weights, 12 wheels, 5 sheets lead, 23 cases starch, 1 case, 25 casks, 4 bundles, 5 packages, 22 kegs merchandise, E. C. Weekes and Co.; 8 butts 11 hogsheads 16 quarter-casks 10 casks wine, Brown and Co.; 15 casks bottled [illegible] cases 20 packages merchandise, Syer, Brothers; 1 case 5 bundles merchandise, George Small; 1 bale woolpacks, William Walker and Co.; 7 cases merchandise, J. G. Cohen and Co.; 1 case, D. M'Connell; 1 case, Mr. Justice Dickinson; 1109 bars and 820 bundles iron, 4 cases 96 casks 6 crates 9 packages merchandise, Levicks and Piper; 10 hogsheads 20 quarter casks wine, E. W. Layton and Co; 30 casks bottled cider, William Nimmo and Co.; 60 casks bottled cider, E. Smith and Co.; 4 bales 16 cases merchandise, Joseph Thompson and Son; 24 cases 1 bale merchandise, D. Jones and Co.; 20 quarter casks 40 boxes 7 cases 18 bales, merchandise, Gilchrist and Alexander; 5 bales merchandise, Bannon and How; 30 casks, 67 cases merchandise, J. S. Willis; 15 caroteels fruit, 8 cases mustard, 20 casks pickles, 8 cases merchandise, Beames and Keele; 2 cases merchandise, A. Sillitoe; 17 packages merchandise, Benjamin and Moses; 3 bales, 14 cases merchandise, Rossiter and Lazarus; 40 kegs nails, L. Potts; 73 casks, 11 cases merchandise, L. and S. Spyer; 6 quarter barrels gunpowder, J. and A. Andrews; 3 cases 4 bales merchandise, W. Houghton; 2 cases pianos, William King; 140 cases 29 bales 10 hogsheads 8 puncheons merchandise, Cooper Brothers; 20 cases 3 bales merchandise, Price, Faveno, and Gwyn; 8 carboys acids, 14 cases 8 firkins 5 casks merchandise, E. Youngman and Co.; 65 casks beer, J. G. Waller; 1 case merchandise, R. Campbell; 40 casks bottled cider, J. B. Rundle; 15 cases merchandise, Philip Hart; 30 boxes 4 cases merchandise, Newcastle Meat Preserving Company; 93 oven covers, 12 stoves, 192 coal borers, 4 cases 133 kegs 1 bundle merchandise, 39 barrels gunpowder, Hawley and Co.; 100 casks bottled beer, Montefiore, Grahame, and Co.; 1 box, H. Green; 4 anvils, 8 moulds, 12 bags nails, 4 bellows, 13 cases 1 bale 1 trunk 24 casks 28 bundles merchandise, D. Cohen and Co.; 7 cases bottled wine, Sir Charles Fitz Roy; 1 paper parcel, Captain Lamb; 12 caroteels currants, 13 barrels raisins, 25 bundles borers, 4 cases merchandise, George Thorne and Co.; 4 cases shoes, 64 casks blacking, 50 casks bottled beer, 50 hogsheads beer, 78 cases 41 bales 3 casks 18 mats 15 kegs merchandise, Order.

November 6.—William Hill, brig, 119 tons, Captain Skey, from Launceston: 66 bags flour, 2 hogsheads rum, George Small; 100 bags flour, H. Beauchamp; 4 hogsheads 11 quarter-casks wine, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 13 tons bark, 7 casks liquid bark, Darvall, Costillo, and Co.; 372 bags wheat, Buyers and Lochhead; 6 tons potatoes, 124 bags oats, James Skey; 5 tons bark, Order.

November 6.—Wild Irish Girl, brig, 125 tons, Captain Stanes, from Adelaide: 4511 ingots copper, 49 cases sago, 39 tons rock salt, 2 tons flax, Order.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office, as follow:—

For England via Lima.—By the Princess Victoria, this day, at noon.

For England via Callao.—By the Jane Morrison, this evening, at six.

For Honolulu.—By the Elizabeth Archer, this evening, at six.

For San Francisco.—By the Rhone, this evening, at six.

For Port Nicholson.—By the William Alfred, this day, at noon.

LAUNCESTON.

Arrivals.—October 26. Sir John Byng, brig, 169 tons, Thom, from Sydney. Alice, schooner, 88 tons, Robertson, from Melbourne. Sophia, brig, 150 tons, Byworth, master, from Sydney. 28. Potentate, barque, 345 tons, Phillips, master, from London. Cape Horn, barque, 173 tons, Woods, master, from Melbourne. City of Sydney, brig, 106 tons, Fawthrop, master, from Portland Bay. Tamar, schooner, 118 tons, Whiting, master, from California via Newcastle. 29. Halcyon, brig, 174 tons, Tulloch, master, from Adelaide.

The coast of South Australia has been visited by a furious storm from the S. W. The May Queen, for Portland Bay, and the brig Punch cleared out at the Port of Adelaide. In consequence of the bad weather the latter put back, and nothing has since been heard of the May Queen. The Punch had not sailed when the Halcyon left. The Halcyon has been twelve days on the passage, having been delayed by calms and contrary winds. A letter has been received in Hobart Town, conveying intelligence that a sealer had found, on 3rd instant, a large portion of the wreck of a vessel on the west side of Hummock Island. The stern of a long boat had also been picked up, on which was painted "Sir John Pirie." The barque Winchester, hence, arrived home on 7th July. —Found at Cairnryan Point, by Mr. John M'Kenzie, on the 19th instant, a bottle containing a slip of paper, on which was written with pencil the following:—"1st June, 1850, ship Royal Charlotte. lat. 45·25, long. 10·12. Ship on fire in the forehold." — *Launceston Examiner.*

Launch.—Three o'clock on Thursday was the hour named for launching the new vessel built by Mr. J. Griffiths. At that time not less than four thousand persons on foot, besides equestrians, and a great number in carriages, gigs, and other vehicles, thronged the road, the bridge, the ship-yard, and lined the opposite bank of the river; spectators were even perched upon the top-gallant yards of vessels lying near the spot. But the fickle goddess was unpropitious. The river being narrow, it was necessary to place the ways in a very horizontal position; and the consequence was, that when the shores were knocked away the vessel refused to move. A couple of warps were carried from the taffrail across to the swamp, and another rope having been fastened to her bows, some scores of the nervous crowd "clapped on"—the ship moves —the bottle is dashed against her side, and she is christened by the owner's son the Sydney Griffiths. The vessel has only moved four or five feet, when, as though ashamed to take the water in presence of such a multitude, she stopped, and though herculean efforts were made to force on, she absolutely refused to proceed. It was soon ascertained that the attempt would be renewed on the following afternoon, and the dense mass of humanity dispersed, certainly disappointed, but fully conscious that no blame could be attached to any one. As the vessel had settled down during the night, it was not without much difficulty and immense labour that the blocks could be cut out from under her; and when this operation had been accomplished the forward ends of the ways were raised, thus increasing the angle at which they were laid. About half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, a great number of persons had assembled over the bridge and on the swamp, but not nearly so many as were congregated on the previous day. Everything having been arranged, a few minutes before high water the shores were started, and the vessel, dressed out with colours from her trucks to her bulwarks, glided majestically into the element destined for her future home. A loud shout announced the success of the launch, and several gentlemen shook Mr. Griffiths heartily by the hand in congratulation. The Sydney Griffiths is a splendid vessel, and reflects infinite credit on the builder; to whatever part of the globe she floats she will loudly proclaim the skill of Tasmanian artists, and the adaptation to shipbuilding purposes of Tasmanian timber. The Sydney Griffiths will load at Port Fairy for England, Captain Cowtan, now here, will command her. The following are her dimensions;—Length of keel, 102 feet; length over all, 112 feet; depth of hold, 17 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, 26 feet 2 inches. Tonnage, n. m., 368; burthen, 600.—*Launceston Examiner, October 26.*

HOBART TOWN.

Arrivals.—October 24. Flying Squirrel, schooner, 87 tons, Thoms, from Geelong, sailed 17th instant. 26. Marie Laurie, barque, 339 tons, Mansfield, from whaling, out 14 months; cargo, 30 tons sperm, 10 tons black oil. Emma, 189 tons, Pockley, from Sydney 16th instant. 27. Duke of Cornwall, ship, 580 tons, Whitehead, from Kingstown 9th July, with 198 female prisoners. Charles Smith, surgeon superintendent. Miss Hooper, Miss Downing (matrons), two free female emigrants, and 38 children of convicts in the steerage. 29. Miranda, schooner, 128 tons, Bentley, from Port Albert 25th instant.

Departures.—October 25. Scotia, schooner, [illegible] Ann, 116 tons, Martin, for Port Phillip. 26. Mary Martha, brig, 197 tons, Longrigg, for Adelaide.

The Duke of Cornwall has had one birth upon the passage—1 male child, and 2 deaths —female convicts. Spoke barque Oriental, on the 25th August, in 14·14, 29·9 W., out 81 days from Sydney. Her mail comprised seven letters and not a single newspaper. The Tamar, schooner, from San Francisco, arrived at Launceston, via Newcastle, New South Wales, on the 28th October.—*Hobart Town Paper.*

The Agricola.—Although this vessel made a good passage of 103 days from Falmouth, we are unable to give a correct list of the English shipping, not having received any newspapers later than the 15th July. The Blackwall was to sail on 15th August. The Alpha and Ganges, both for Sydney, had sailed; and the Waterloo was to sail immediately after the Agricola. The Jane Catherine, hence, arrived prior to the 26th July.

The William Hill has had a good run from Launceston of five days. She saw the Phantom hence for Adelaide going into Twofold Bay on Monday. The Sir John Byng and the Sophia, hence, arrived at Launceston on the 26th, and the Potentate, from London, on the 28th October. The Emma brig, hence, arrived at Hobart Town on the 26th October; the Rebecca was to leave on the 30th October, for Sydney, and the Swan, brig, was chartered at Launceston to bring on the portion of the 11th Regiment from that place, to sail in four or five days after the William Hill.

The Earl Grey, for London, was going down the Harbour with a fair wind yesterday evening, at sunset.

Adelaide.—The Constance, from Plymouth, 85 days out, arrived on the 26th October. The William Stevenson, cleared out for Melbourne on the 23rd. The Louisa, hence, arrived on the 20th October, and the Annie, brig, from the Mauritius, arrived on the 27th.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

November.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn.	HIGH WATER even.
7	THURSDAY	5 15	6 45	9 34	9 53

Moon's 1st quarter, 9·2 A.M., November 12.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Evening, November 7,

Will be produced the Opera entitled MATILDA OF HUNGARY. Count Magnus, Mr. F. Howson; Prince Ottakar, Mr. Spencer; Count Ituritz, Mr. Willis; George Podiebrad, Mr. J. Howson; Matilda of Hungary, Mrs. Guerin; Lillis, Mrs. Rogers; Clotilde, Mrs. Gibbs; Honora, Miss Hart. To conclude with a new Farce, entitled YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER. John Strong, Mr. F. Howson; Schpoonenberg, Mr. Rogers; Countess Lanesdorff, Mrs. F. Willis; Madame Schpoonenberg, Mrs. Gibbs; Jenny, Madame Torning.

THE Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1850.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

Although the Agricola did not leave the Downs until the 26th July, she brings no papers of so late a date as those previously received.

The Burglary at Lamont's.—On Tuesday last, a man named Craven went to Asher's pawnbroking shop with a woman's dress, on which he wished to obtain a loan. Mr. Asher perceiving that it corresponded with the description of a dress which had been stolen from Mr. Lamont's house on the South Head Road, a few nights ago, gave information of the circumstance to Mr. Inspector Higgins, who apprehended Craven on suspicion of having some knowledge of the robbery in question.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM HOME.

No. III.

One of the most interesting fellow-passengers we have on board, is Monsieur Bernen, the French Abbé. He has been employed as a sort of visitor, or inspector of the French Missions in the South Pacific, and only a few days before taking his passage in the Waterloo, he had returned to Sydney from New Caledonia, where the natives had already killed and eaten most of the missionaries that had been sent to them. My surprise was great, and the admiration of some of my fellow-passengers was, I believe, still greater, when we learned that our Frenchman was determined, if required by his ecclesiastical superiors, to return to the country from which he had so lately escaped, and there, *malgré* the peculiar gastronomical propensities of the natives, endeavour to spread the doctrines and practice of the Christian religion.

Not an unamusing contrast to the above character, is a rattle-brained, loud laughing, everlasting chattering, never-low-spirited youth of twenty or twenty-one, who came out *a few months* ago by the Kate, *to give the colony a trial*, and now having given it about a three months' trial, is on his way home to England per Waterloo. The climate, he says, does not agree with his health. You would not suppose, to look at him, that that was the cause of his return, for a more athletic, loud voiced, cheroot-smoking passenger, or a steadier feeding one, is not to be found in the ship. He is generally regarded as a prodigal son, for whom no fatted calf will be killed. As one of a very numerous class of critics on the colony, he is worth notice. He is so great upon the minor London theatres, upon the Flying Dutchman, the last Derby, the state of the odds, and upon the countless dodges of portions of London life, that the only wonder is that he ever could have come to the colony at all. I suppose he had read something very exciting about a kangaroo hunt, or something of that kind, and so decided on emigration. He was for about forty-eight hours up at some friend's sheep station near Goulburn, and of course that long period of time was *quant. suff.* for our fast young Londoner. At the conclusion of his sheep farming experience, he came down to Sydney, and lost no time in taking his place for London. He hazarded strong opinions upon men and things in the colony, and when not cross-examined, would probably be an authority upon colonial matters in his native place, "*the borough*" *of Southwark.*

We have another returning son, who has been out to the colony twice, and has twice, to use a favourite expression of his own, "made a mull of it." He has been a sheep farmer, an under clerk at the Police Office, and God knows what besides, and now with the assistance of friends, he is going back *again*. He does not however quarrel with the colony; he seems to have had some congenial friends amongst the practitioners of the Police Office, and the classes of persons usually resorting there; he takes wine (*he really takes it*, and no sipping nonsense about it) in rapid succession with almost every one at table, and grows amazingly communicative as dinner proceeds. Some of his stories, such as that of "a dog he recollected, who came of his own accord by himself, to the Police Office to be registered," are in my judment, as fine as Munchausen's. It seems that he considered a Crown land commissionership life about his cut, but Sir Charles Fitz Roy didn't. So our *ci divant* police clerk is now on his way back again to England.

Moderate weather, gentle weather, fresh gales, strong gales, gales of wind, dead calms, and gales again, rain, hail, and sunshine, bracing weather, and sometimes almost freezing weather, these are the varieties we have on our way to the Horn. How regular is everything on board this ship. The captain always on the alert, his voice on deck heard frequently by you above the roaring blast, when you are turning cosily in your cot below. He almost seems to do without sleep. The stout religious instructor too,—he reads the Church service every Sunday morning, if fine weather, on the poop, (sailors in their best clothes attending); if cold or rough, in the cabin, the captain always reading the re- [illegible] full boatswain like voice, and altogether making a highly respectable clerk.

It is curious to observe how your appetite generally varies in different latitudes. In rounding Cape Horn, you feel inconveniently carnivorous; as you ascend after this to rather warmer latitudes you eat somewhat less; but in the tropics many people get altogether off their feed. Even at this time, however, the Waterloo adapts herself to our wants. For just as it occurs to us, that cold saddle of mutton and jelly would be a good broiling hot day dish, lo, there it is on the table. Hock, sauterne, and claret too, are produced at the proper times and seasons; and champagne corks flying twice a week, give a pleasant variety to the waiter's avocations.

Two or three times a week men will draw up to me on the poop just after dinner, and with cigar in mouth, and with mantling face, deliver themselves something in this wise. "Well, how d'ye get on; eh? (puff) did ye taste that beef-steak pudding to-day, eh? By jove it was fine —(puff, puff), a trifle or so more of pepper—(puff) would have made it perfect. These things—(puff) are not so good, if peppered *after* they are (puff) boiled. By-the-bye, did ye notice, that greedy old Mrs. ———, how she manœuvred for that last piece of gooseberry pie? Well, really, by Jove—(puff, puff)—I never sailed in so well provisioned a ship before. Neatby is what I call (puff) a regular brick; in fact I will say more (puff, puff, puff) he is a *decided* brick,—'pon my life, he ought to be encouraged."

No. IV.

Passengers seldom very much improve in each other's eyes upon acquaintance. Daily and hourly converse shows too much the "seamy side" of human character. Mothers think their own children lambs, and are as conscientiously convinced that such abominable little vixens as Mrs. So-and-so's little children never sailed in a ship; and "what is so amazing is, poor Mrs. So-and-so—and even Mr. So-and-so, for the matter of that—appear so utterly unconscious of what little abominable creatures those children of their's are." Then Mrs. Thingemy takes it into her head that Mrs. Thingembob "keeps her cabin because she thinks herself too good to associate with a storekeeper's wife; just as if a Sydney merchant's wife was better than a respectable tradesman's wife! Why, what was a Sydney merchant after all, but a tradesman without a shop? You could get a three dozen case of porter, or indeed almost any quantity of almost any thing, from almost any store in town; what absurdity for such people, then, to give themselves airs of consequence," &c., &c., &c. The truth is, that unless choice spirits sail together, with plenty of material for conversation among them, society generally becomes wearisome on shipboard. People travel over each other's minds, until familiarity breeds contempt, and they think each other's intellect more barren than they really are. For you cannot form a fair judgment of any man's powers on board a ship. The intellectual faculties will not fairly act whilst you are living a life of perpetual stagger and tumbling. I imagine a debate taking place in your Legislative Council, the Speaker roaring to the members to "hold hard," whilst the man addressing the house clings, perhaps, for support to the collar of Mr. O'Connor, the listeners with their legs convulsively grasping the legs of the table, whilst others have disappeared under it. No man can effectually *think* in such a situation. For this reason I make all those allowances for others which I claim for myself. I have even at times felt a doubt whether the man who took the wine and melted butter so quietly on his head, may not be a sensible fellow enough, but labouring under marine *coma*. He occasionally stares so hard at me over the table, with those great washed-out looking greenish-grey eyes of his, and he does seem every now and then to be struggling so hard with meaning (and yet at last gives it up, as if under a spell) that I am frequently on the eve of respecting him. Only the other morning I had a great surprise in the way of character from another man, whom I in my recklessness, had set down as the very stupidest, and most ignorant being in the ship. He was a large man about 32 years old, an immense eater and drinker, and passed most of his time, either seated in the cabin staring hard before him in silence, or walking as silently up and down the poop, with one of the children's hands in his, as if the child was fastened to him. This oddity always sat nearly opposite to me at meals, but seldom took much share in any talk that might be going forward. One morning a conversation was started by some one, as to how it was some people lost all their parrots and budgery-gars by death, whilst others lost none at all, although equal care seemed to be taken of the birds in either cage. One surmised that it must be attributed to difference of temperature in the cabins. Some thought the birds had too much sand, some too little. Some suggested "over-feeding," others "starvation." Just as I began to think that every one who had any opinion on the matter had submitted it to the company, I was interested by observing that my usually vis-a-vis was heaving himself about in his chair, evidently pregnant with a theory, and striving to be delivered. He looked resolutely round upon the company, as impatient at the shallowness of the different hypotheses, and thumping the table with his fist he cried, "I'll tell you what! they don't die so—they die from *fright*;—they can't stand the motions and noises of the ship." The evident sincerity of this opinion made almost every one laugh. It seemed pretty clear that he attributed to the budgery-gars his own state of mind: that he was, if not dying from fright, yet much too absorbed by these motions and noises to be able to apply himself at any time—except after dinner—to the passing topics of the hour. The flash which revealed thus much of our fellow-passenger's character made him more attended to for the rest of the voyage. He never, however, formed another theory, or commented on those who did.

If, however, our mental powers are locked up, or partially paralysed, the same observation cannot be made with any truth touching our bodily functions. With an excellent table and with excellent appetites, eating and drinking seem to be the principal business of the ship; and although some of your readers may be of so etherial a nature as to despise dinners, I shall, for the benefit of those who may hereafter sail from Sydney to London, give a short sketch of our creature-comforts, and of how we deal with them.

The bell rang us to our breakfast at 9, A.M., when we mustered some four-and-twenty strong. Dishes of hot rolls, steaks, chops, broiled bones, German sausages, curry and rice, (twice laid), red herrings, &c., &c., constituted the leading solids, which were duly washed down by tea and coffee. It was only surprising that the same appetities which, like a tempest, swept off the above substances from the table, should be again found at 3 o'clock of the same day, congregated round the same table, evidently intent upon treating the impending dinner exactly as they had already disposed of the breakfast. First, we take off the fine edge of our hunger with soup, pea, beef, mock-turtle, or, on very cold days, a noble nautical invention called "lobs-scouse," a kind of thinner Irish stew. Act the second: Proceeds to fresh beef and mutton, fowls, turkey, tongues, haricots, pork, beef-steak puddings, sometimes ducks, pea-fowls, made dishes, pillau, stewed kidneys, &c., &c., as fast as those active scene-shifters, the stewards and his subs., can change the plate. The third act lies among pastry—the act in which I usually came out rather to the admiration of the public. It was amusing to observe how four-and-twenty pairs of eyes glanced up and down the long cuddy table as a gooseberry pie was placed at one end, a cherry and currant at the other, a glorious plum pudding in the centre, flanked by pancakes, fritters, patties, puddings, tarts, and vermicelli, and cheese. Still more amusing was it to study some old woman, a hardened traveller, jockeying for a first-serving of gooseberry pie, so as to be in a position to make a descent upon the cherry and currant before the faster feeders can come down with a second sweep and make all as clear as locusts are said to do in a corn-field. How possible it is to dislike another for a fault with which we ourselves, perhaps, are in a degree chargeable! I verily believe that the root of several people's disgust for this old lady (an imaginary character, who may represent an indefinite number of the company) lay in the fact, that her extreme activity in coming down upon the pudding or pie twice, prevented them very frequently from doing the same thing. "What an old glutton! [illegible] such concentration of a thinking creature's faculties upon mere rowley puddings!" She, probably, makes the same virtuous reflections on them.

"Blessings on the man," cries Sancho Panza, "who first invented sleep—it wraps one all over like a cloak." So seems to think the returning London tradesman. When not feeding, he is generally sleeping; he says he can sleep at pleasure; I believe that he does sleep, on the average, twenty hours of every day. When it begins to blow, he goes to bed; that is to say, if his vigilant, quick, and peremptory wife will let him. The manner in which he took the melted butter and wine, shows he has no energy to resist any body, or to resent any thing; and, therefore, of course, he has no power to resist his wife. He is, perhaps, making a sidling motion towards the stairs, intent upon "turning in," but fearful of his wife's vigilant eye. He has reached the head of the stairs. "Where are you going," cries his wife, looking up from her crotchet. "I'm going for a book," he meekly answers. "Then *don't*," replies the decidedly better half, "if you do go, you'll go to bed, and I shan't get you out again for the day." He submits with meek imbecility, and drops into some retired seat, and stares at nothing for an hour or two, apparently as unconscious of the surrounding scene, as if he *had* gone to bed. Poor fellow. He bleeds inwardly, and makes no sign, save shunning his kind, who retort with interest, and persecute him in his pudding, and in every thing that will admit of persecution.

What a floating theatre of various humours and points of character is an Australian passenger ship. What exaggerated appetites, exaggerated hopes, and, above all, what morbidly exaggerated tempers.

Thus we go, through storm and sunshine, to the great first stage, Cape Horn; to the second, the Line; to the third, the *British Channel*. Oh, most wonderful and glorious region of the great globe! What emotions arise within us, as we approach it!—what historical recollections! what feelings of national pride! what reminiscences of early life! what speculations of how we shall find things in the old place! "Please God," says the stout religious instructor, one day at dinner, as he broke a long silence; "Please God, in another week, I shall be walking down Cheapside."

Affecting speech! After it we have scarcely any heart for pudding.

I must, however, enter the Channel in my next letter.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—Wednesday.

Before their Honors Mr. Justice Dickinson, and Mr. Justice Therry.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

IN THE ESTATE OF THOMAS JAMES M'CLELLAND.

The Chief Commissioner moved on the usual affidavits, that the above estate be released from sequestration.—Granted.

IN THE ESTATE OF SAMUEL TERRY HUGHES.

Mr. Dowling, on the petition of Rowand Ronald, moved, that the above estate be adjudged sequestrated. No one showed cause.—Granted.

EXPARTE JOHN TERRY HUGHES.

This was an application, by Mr. John T. Hughes, for his certificate, under the "Rider" to the 10th Vic, No. 14. It may be remembered, that in 1846 the Chief Commissioner *suspended* the granting of this person's certificate, for one year. To this, an appeal was filed by the late Mr. M'Dermott, and the Bank of Australia. The Banco Court overruled the decision of the Chief Commissioner, holding that the insolvent ought not to have his certificate at all. In 1848, the insolvent applied for his certificate under the said Rider; the application was dismissed, however, as he had not proved to the satisfaction of the Court that he had complied with the provisions thereof. The rider is to the following effect: "whereas, by the 7th Vict., No. 19, the Chief Commissioner is authorised and directed in certain cases to "*refuse*" the insolvent his certificate: Be it enacted that in all cases where under the provisions of the said Act, the said Commissioner either, &c., shall have *refused* or shall hereafter *refuse*, to grant the insolvent his certificate, and the decision of the Commissioner shall have been confirmed on appeal by the Supreme Court, it shall be lawful for the said Supreme Court, on application to be made by the insolvent, and at the request of the majority, &c., from time to time, to alter and vary the said decision, and to suspend the said certificate for such period as to the said Court shall seem reasonable and just, and then grant the same: provided that no such application shall be made until after two years shall have elapsed from the date of such refusal by the Chief Commissioner."

Mr. Broadhurst, for the insolvent, now moved on the affidavits and documents used on the former occasion, and upon other documents, the whole combined showing that the majority of the creditors had requested the Court to grant a certificate.

Mr. Foster on behalf of the Bank of Australia, appeared to oppose the granting of the certificate. Before going into the case he took the following preliminary objection, viz., that the insolvent's case was not within the rider he relied on. He submitted that it must be construed strictly: and if so construed, it would be found that only those persons could take advantage of the rider who had been absolutely refused their certificates by the Commissioner, (and which refusal had been confirmed) under the first part of the 18th section of the 7 Vic. No. 19. The rider could bear no other construction, every portion of it was consistent with this construction. It was true that the first part of the 18th section applied to those persons who had been guilty of gross misconduct, and upon the proof of which the Commissioner must absolutely deprive a party of his certificate, as he had no discretion in the matter; whereas he had a discretion in the certain cases contemplated by the second part of the same section;—but this circumstance made no difference. The strict construction would no doubt give the boon to the most culpable, and refuse it to the less so. To extend the rider to the latter class would, however, be legislating, and not interpreting.

His Honor Mr. Justice Dickinson, without calling upon Mr. Broadhurst, delivered the judgment of the Court, overruling this preliminary objection. He said, no doubt, looking to the rider by itself, the preliminary objections would prevail. It was not to be so construed, however; the proper way of construing it was to take it in conjunction with the Act it recites, and with the other Acts in *pari materia*. So construing it, the construction the Court would put upon the rider was, that the indulgence under it would be granted to an insolvent who had been refused his certificate through the instrumentality of the Commissioner and of the Court.

Mr. Foster then continued: The first objection was, that it did not appear that the insolvent had obtained the consent of the majority of the creditors to this application. At the utmost, it only appeared that a majority had assented for a former application for the same purpose, and which had been discharged with costs by the Court. Some of those parties even who had assented now dissented, as appeared by the affidavit he was furnished with.

Mr. Broadhurst, when called upon by the Court to answer this objection, contended that the former assents, or requests, would ensure to the benefit of the present application. Indeed, it had been so held, as he was informed, in Rostron's case. All parties who assented before, must now be presumed to still assent, unless they have revoked it. The language of the "rider" did not require the "request" to be renewed for the purpose of every application under it. He was willing to admit that two of the creditors so assenting had now withdrawn their assent, but still there was an existing majority. He regarded these consents as testimonials, and might be used on every occasion. If the Court should hold in this case that a renewed request must be obtained, it would be attended with great hardship upon the insolvent, considering the length of time since he became insolvent, and considering that so many of the creditors are either dead or absent from the colony—perhaps scattered in all parts of the world. He would venture to hope that the Court would not hastily dismiss this application, without consulting the Chief Justice, and without giving him (the learned counsel) an opportunity of looking into the decisions.

Mr. Foster replied, contending, that when a renewed application was made, it must be made on new materials. The creditors had requested that an application be made, which was refused; they had now a *locus penitentiæ*.

The Court overruled this objection, holding that to enable the insolvent now to get his certificate he might use the former testification of assents; or else it might happen that an insolvent through the death of creditors, or otherwise, when making a renewed application could not obtain the assent of the majority who had proved against his estate.

Mr. Foster proceeded: He submitted that on the documents it did not appear that the actual majority of the creditors had testified their assent. On this point a great many affidavits were read. It appearing, however, doubtful, who of the creditors had requested,

The Court ordered it to be referred to the Chief Commissioner, to take a list of the creditors who had proved on the estate, distinguishing preferent creditors, who had consented,—who personally, and who by agents, with proof of such agency. The further hearing of the matter was then adjourned until this day four weeks, by which time the Chief Commissioner was to furnish his report.

WENTWORTH *v.* THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA AND THE BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Donnelly moved for a rule *nisi* under the Law Simplifying Act, to restrain the Bank of Australia from proceeding in a writ of *scire facias*, issued by that Bank in the name of the Bank of Australasia.

Rule made returnable next Wednesday.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

MEETINGS THIS DAY.

In the estate of Nicholas Nelson, a second meeting, at half-past 10 o'clock.

In the estate of Francis Tresilian, a special meeting, at 11.

In the estate of Alexander Kellie, an adjourned second meeting, at noon.

MEETINGS TO-MORROW.

In the estate of James George Hughes, a single meeting, at 11 o'clock.

In the estate of William Hill, a single meeting, at noon.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The declaration of the result of the poll for the Municipal Election, was made yesterday, at the Town Hall, in York-street, by the Mayor.

The following was declared to be the state of the poll,—

Mr. Lenehan	898
Mr. Driver	739
Mr. Weekes	685
Mr. Simmons	676
Dr. Tierney	580
Mr. Peek	555

and these six gentlemen were declared to be duly elected.

The announcement of the result having been received with cheers,

Mr. Lenehan returned thanks for the mark of confidence bestowed upon him, in placing him at the head of the poll, promising, by strict attention to his duties, to repay this confidence much better than he could do by any words.

Mr. Driver also returned thanks, and made a similar promise of continuous and earnest attention to his duties.

Mr. Weekes said, that he was rather a man of business than of many words, and there had been already too much talking among the legal practitioners in the City Council; and he should, in the Council as upon this occasion, confine his attention to business rather than declamation.

Mr. Simmons congratulated the citizens upon the very orderly manner in which the business of the election had terminated. He thought it necessary that a man should not only be able to form an idea, but to express it, and although the City Council was not a place for making long speeches, still measures must be discussed. The apathy said to have been displayed upon this occasion was only an additional reason for an extension of the franchise. Much good had doubtless been anticipated from the election of six new members, but these results must not be expected at once. By a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, they might in the end effect much.

Dr. Tierney returned thanks for the unexpected honour done him, as he had made no preparations for the election.

Mr. Peek, in returning thanks, said, that the apathy displayed by the £20 voters assured him that nothing less than household suffrage would effect reform in the Council, which was so requisite.

Mr. Pemell, one of the unsuccessful candidates, also returned thanks for the support he had received; and Mr. E. M'Encroe returned thanks on the behalf of Mr. Brown.

A vote of thanks was then given to the Mayor, and the meeting dispersed.

The following is a detailed statement of the result of the poll.

*Andrew Lenehan	893
*Richard Driver	739
*E. C. Weekes	685
*Joseph Simmons	676
*D. J. Tierney	580
*Samuel Peek	555
*William R. Piddington	501
*James Pemell	321
John Campbell	290
*Henry Hollinshed	277
Clark Irving	110
*Charles H. Nichols	76
*William Redman	35
David Jones	30
John Brown	19
William Hindson	17
Robert Campbell	12
William Dawes	11
Thomas S. Mort	12
J. H. Challis	8
W. C. Botts	7
John Gilchrist	7
John M'Laren	7
Edward Knox	3
R. M. Robey	2
J. R. Young	2
J. S. Willis	1

The names marked with an asterisk are those of the persons who actually came forward as candidates. It was stated on the hustings that Mr. John Campbell would act if elected; but Mr. Campbell himself did not appear to solicit support. As to the other gentlemen on the list, there was an express statement that many of them would not sit even if chosen.

The number of votes actually polled throughout the city was 1361, and the number of names on the citizen roll being 2527, thus gives us, 1166 votes not recorded.

In former years the number of votes recorded, as nearly as we can state, was—

In 1842 2136

1843 989

The number polled for the successful candidates only

In 1844......... 1714

1845......... 958

Being the votes recorded in three Wards; the others were not contested.

In 1846 1248

1847......... 1175

Macquarie Ward was not contested.

In 1848 1727

1849......... 913

Gipps and Macquarie Wards not contested.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Mr. S. Solomon.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Clocks, Clockmaker's Lathe, and Sundries.

Mr. C. Newton.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Damaged Prints and Roll Shirtings, also, 120 Packages of Drapery, Manila Hats, Woolpacks, Fancy Baskets.

Messrs. Mort and Brown.—At their Stores, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, Port Phillip Beef, Mutton Hams; at their Rooms, at half past 11 o'clock. Bacon, Hams, Cheeks, Lard in Bladders, Beef, and Mutton Hams.

Messrs. Pickering and Lucas.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

Mr. Sylvester.—At the Bull's Head Inn, George-street, at 11 o'clock, a Number of Horses.

Mr. E. Salamon.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, the Right, Title, and Interest of the Official Assignee in the Estate of James Williams to a Piece of Land, with Cottage thereon, on the Riley Estate; Muslin Night Caps, Boots and Shoes, Musical Boxes, Flutina, Cornopean, Clarionets, Guitars, Continuation of Yesterday's Sale of Jewellery, &c.

Mr. W. G. Moore.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges, Wearing Apparel, Jewellery, &c.

Missionary Meeting.—We are requested to state that the meeting for appointing a Diocesan Board of Missions, advertised to be held on the 18th instant, will not be held until the 20th instant, in consequence of previous engagements made for holding a meeting in the diocese of Newcastle on that day.

The Railway Company.—Intelligence reached Sydney yesterday that Her Majesty had been pleased to assent to the bill incorporating the Sydney Railway Company.

Police Office.—The sitting magistrates yesterday were the Mayor, Alderman Egan, Mr. Campbell, (one of the gentlemen named on the roster), and Mr. Brenan. Messrs. Cooper, Donaldson, and Dawes, have been summoned for to day.

Licensing Meeting.—We have been requested to state that applications for publicans' general licenses intended to be submitted to the licensing magistrates on the 3rd December, should be lodged with the Chief Clerk of Police, and copies exhibited on the doors of the houses in respect of which the applications are made, on or before the 12th instant; and for transfers, applications must be lodged and copies exhibited for one week prior to the first Tuesday in December.

Base Sovereigns.—The man who passed two base sovereigns to Mr. Pearson, of the George-street Market, on Saturday night, was on Tuesday morning discovered by Inspector Holmes at the Water Police Court, where he had just been committed by Mr. Browne to take his trial for stealing some wearing apparel. Mr. Holmes took him into custody forthwith, and the hearing of the charge stands postponed until Friday next.

Committal.—A woman named Saunders was yesterday committed to take her trial for having, on the previous day, stolen from one O'Sullivan, a publican residing on the Parramatta Road, a tablecloth, his property, which was found on her person.

Stealing from an Employer.—A man named Turner, in the employ of Mr. M'Guigan, of Liverpool-street, was on Tuesday apprehended by Constable Cannon, for having stolen a dozen of bedkeys, value about 10s., of the goods and chattels of his master. They were subsequently found at Mr. May's, on Brickfield Hill, who had purchased them of the prisoner for 8s. Turner was brought up for examination yesterday, and remanded until this morning.

Launceston Markets.—October 30: In consequence of the season being so unfavourable to the growing crops, wheat is expected to reach a high figure. Yesterday sales were effected at 4s. 3d., and 4s. 6d. was refused for a small parcel of 1000 bushels. This morning we learn that wheat cannot be purchased under 4s. 6d., and holders are not anxious to sell at that figure. Oats are in demand and scarce, at from 2s. 9d. to 3s. Barley is not much enquired for at 3s. Fine flour is firm at £10 10s., with a tendency upwards. Hay is likely to be very high. —*Launceston Examiner.*—Hobart Town.—October 29: There is no wheat in the market, and sales are made at 5s. per bushel. The weather, as yet, augurs most unfavourably for the crops. Oats, nothing doing at the nominal figure of 3s. Barley enquired for at a nominal figure. Flour, at £11 per ton; best bread, 2½d. per 2lb. loaf.—*Courier.*

Stealing Boards.—On the night of Tuesday last, or early yesterday morning, a number of pine boards, of the value of about £10, were stolen from the building yard of Messrs. Inder and Co., York-street.

Court of Requests.—The sittings of this Court will be resumed at ten o'clock this morning, commencing at No. 128; those cases placed at the bottom of the list will also be called on during the day.

PARRAMATTA.

An Inquest was held on Saturday last at Mr. Ellison's, the Jolly Sailor, before Mr. C. B. Lyons, coroner, on view of the body of Isaac Hesketh. After the Jury had been sworn, and examined the body, one of the jurors asked the Coroner whether there was not a law to prevent the removal of bodies before they were seen by the Jury?—as it was frequently very material for a strict examination to take place as to the way in which a body was found, in order to discover whether any scuffle had taken place between the deceased and other persons;—for instance, in the case of an inquiry in reference to a man who was killed by a tree,—before the Jury could arrive at the spot the body was removed upon a dray, where the Jury saw it; whereas it might have been examined just as easily on the spot where the accident occurred. The Coroner, in reply stated that he mostly called the inquest as early as possible after the notice of death, and did not usually allow the removal. Mr. James Salt being sworn, stated; I am a dealer, residing in Church-street; I knew the deceased; he came to my house for a pipe a few days since, and said he felt very ill, and could not eat anything: I told him he ought to get some help; he said he did not like medicine; I saw him yesterday in bed with his clothes on. I told Mr. Ellison that I feared Isaac the Fisherman would not live long, and Mr. E. told me to take him a glass of wine; I did so; a girl was there, to whom I said when I looked at the man, that he was dead. He was lying on the floor with his mouth wide open. A man named George Speed resided under the same roof. I brought the wine back, and reported his death; and saw Speed standing there. Mary Walker deposed, to having heard the deceased fall, he was on the floor crying; Speed was there, and lifted him up. Mr. Ellison deposed, he had known the deceased for a number of years, he was a sober, steady, and well-conducted man, and was never without thirty shillings or two pounds in his pocket. Constable Landrigan deposed, that he went by the Coroner's orders, and searched the deceased's residence, all he found was five shillings and sixpence. Doctor Rutter, being sworn, said that he had examined the body of deceased, and found no external marks of violence, I have given attention to the evidence, and have instituted an inquiry among the neighbours; from such information, I am led to believe that deceased has been suffering for some time under inflammation of the lungs, brought on by catching cold during the wet weather, and which I have no doubt was the cause of death. The jury returned a verdict, that Isaac Hesketh died from natural causes.

Attempt at House Robbery.—At an early hour on Friday morning last, the inmates of the Governor Gipps' Arms Hotel, at Burwood, were alarmed by some one attempting to break into the premises. Mr. Hand arose, and proceeding to the spot, detected a fellow named James Jonah trying to make an entry into the house by one of the back windows. The burglar had taken one of the settles from the front verandah for the purpose of a ladder, but he was caught before he could get anything and was handed over to the police, when he was dealt with under the Vagrant Act, and sent six months to gaol.

Assaulting a Horse Policeman.—Philip Riley was apprehended upon a warrant by constable Lynch, and brought before Mr. Hardy, P.M., to answer the charge of John Riddle. It seems a quarrel took place between the parties; the defendant, who is a violent tempered man, lifted an axe, and made a violent blow at the plaintiff, who very narrowly escaped, the axe taking off a good sized limb of a tree instead of Riddle's head. Philip was called upon to find securities to keep the peace; in default to go one month to gaol.

Faults Resulting from Bad Training.—A scene took place on Sunday afternoon last which baffles all attempts at description. As the congregation were coming from All Saints' church, after having listened to a sermon from the Lord Bishop of Newcastle upon the necessity of supporting the offertory—one of those Sabbath-day fights peculiar to Pennant-street was just at its height. The combatants were the youngest brother and sister of the celebrated Ballard family: the girl, who, although young in years, yet old in crime, betrayed the conduct of a bear deprived of her whelps, rather than of a human being; she tore the hair in handfuls from her brother's head, lacerated his flesh, bit him, used the most disgusting language, and did her best to deprive her brother of his life. Thomas Ballard applied at the Police Office for protection, and Ellen was brought before Messrs. Hardy, Foster, and Harris, J.P.'s, by whom she was committed three months to gaol, where her sister and three of their companions were sent a short time since. It is believed that Pennant-street is now passable for the inhabitants frequenting the new church.

An Odd Fellows' Hall.—It is in contemplation by the lodge in connexion with the Manchester Unity to purchase a site somewhere in the centre of the town for the purpose of erecting a spacious hall for holding public meetings, lectures, &c. Nothing is more needed than the above, for it is notorious that there is not a room in the town fit for the above purposes, and the interest on the outlay might be safely calculated on. Should the above not be carried out, we would advise the erection of a spacious gallery immediately over the entry of the Court House. This office is well known to be most inconveniently small, if any case of public interest is brought before it.

Village of Prospect.—An inquest was held on Monday last, at the house of Mr. Timothy Kinchela, residing on the new Richmond Road, in the district of Prospect, before Mr. C. B. Lyons, coroner for the district, and a Jury of twelve, on view of the body of Eliza Kinchela, then and there lying dead. From the evidence taken, it appears that the deceased was taken ill on Saturday evening last, when she sent for a female, who was in the habit of attending women in their *accouchement*. Deceased continuing very ill, the neighbours advised her to send for a doctor, but neither she nor her husband seemed willing, and deceased was delivered of a still born child; two hours after, cold shivers came on; flannels were applied, but with little effect. Doctor Gwyne was sent for, and was prompt in his attendance, as far as the distance would admit; but before he arrived life was extinct. All care was taken and remedies used in the absence of the medical practitioner, but to no purpose. Dr. Gwyne, after a minute examination of the body, was of opinion that had he been called in time, his assistance might have succeeded in saving life. A verdict was returned in accordance with the evidence of the doctor. The poor woman has left five children and an affectionate husband to deplore their loss.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PARRAMATTA WATER WORKS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—Your paper of the 1st contains a statement made by me, on the 29th October, in which an error occurs, as follows:—

It was not for me to say whether the water will be brackish or not.

What I stated was, "It will be impossible for the water to be brackish when the dam is made, the reservoir being 2⅝ miles long, 330 feet wide, and 32 feet deep, containing 465½ gallons. This great body of fresh water will keep the brackish water from draining out of the different stratas in the dry weather, as it would do if the drain was not constructed."

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. HOLLAND, Civil Engineer.

November 4.

GROWTH OF TROPICAL PRODUCTIONS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—In replying to the letter of your correspondent, "West Indian Planter," I am influenced by motives under which every well wisher to the colony would be actuated: he truly says, that the cultivation of cotton and sugar, are articles "destined to form the most important elements of this country's future prosperity;" in this remark, the intelligent will acquiesce. And as my object is to afford facility to the early introduction of one of these sources of wealth, by a certain, simple,

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and conclusive test, I doubt not but you will afford it an insertion in your valuable paper.

His letter is confined to matters of a prospective kind, in the procuration of plants for a sugar plantation; for the information of the public, I beg to state, that there is already a nursery, where a sufficiency can be obtained to commence an establishment, indeed the grower advertised them for sale in the *Herald*. He speaks, also, of raising a large capital for the erection of an experimental sugar plantation, &c. The first I feel assured will not, under the present doubts entertained upon the subject, be responded to; the second, implies a doubt, and is I think, too expensive and complicated for a begining.

These and every other difficulty, by which the subject is surrounded, can, however, be all easily removed by the forming of a model plantation, capable of making a few tons sugar. This task, the party who has the nursery referred to, who grew these plants in anticipation of their becoming valuable for a sugar plantation, as also with the intention of making small parcels of sugar, is willing to undertake, not only without fee, but he will also bear nearly one-half the expenses attending its completion.

This would amply test the great and certain profits derivable from sugar cultivation in this colony, with free European labour, at current wages; but it would finally set at rest every reasonable and natural doubt which is at present entertained upon the matter. It would also encourage the immediate formation of plantations to the northward. These important results, by which the future welfare of the colony would be promoted, can be effected and fully carried out at the paltry cost of only the mill to grind the cane, and which would not exceed £100 (one hundred pounds.)

All the very numerous other expenses, &c., attendant thereto, would be defrayed by the party thus offering his services and his skill to accomplish so desirable a consummation.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
PIONEER.

November 4.

ENGLISH NEWS.

WOOL CIRCULAR.

London, 11th July, 1850.—The second series of sales of colonial wool of the season commenced on 13th ult., and concluded this day—consisting of

15,473 bales Australian,
21,791 „ Port Phillip and Portland,
6,577 „ Van Diemen's Land,
3,556 „ South Australian,
1,559 „ Cape of Good Hope,
11 „ Swan River,
59 „ New Zealand,

Total...48,936 bales Colonial, and 672 East India.

Notwithstanding it was generally known that a larger quantity of wool would be offered at these sales than was ever before sold in one series, still the continued activity in the manufacturing districts, where the consumption is going on very rapidly, together with the fact of the very light stocks held both by manufacturers and dealers, led us to predict that prices would be generally maintained; and we have pleasure in stating that from the commencement there has been a most numerous attendance of buyers, both home and continental, and the range of prices has, with some exceptions, been equal to the May sales. The better qualities of both combing and clothing were eagerly sought after, but a reduction of ½d. to 1d. was observable in inferior descriptions of wool out of condition.

The foreign buyers seem to have anticipated lower prices, and operated sparingly at the early sales, but when it was manifest that combing wool remained firm, they took about their usual share—say 7000 bales.

It will be remembered that only a small quantity of wool from Sydney arrived in time for the last sales, and it was then matter of regret to observe that the burr was so prevalent. We are sorry we must now confirm that report, for a considerable proportion of wool from that colony is much deteriorated thereby, and all our buyers have a greater disinclination than ever to purchase wool with this defect.

Port Phillip wool commands great attention from all classes of buyers, the condition generally is superior—the locks and pieces are very properly packed apart, which much enhances the value of the fleeces.

Several flocks from Van Diemen's Land arrived in very superior condition and were duly appreciated, but the bulk of the wool from that colony comes in a very clammy state, and contains an undue proportion of locks and pieces, which much detracts from the appearance of the wool in the bale.

The wool from Adelaide was in rather heavy condition, but those flocks well managed realised full rates.

Lambswool was in good request—also skin and pieces.

Only a small quantity of Cape wool was offered, which caused it to go off with much spirit at full prices.

East India wool sold well at a trifling advance upon the finer qualities.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S LAST SPEECH.

[We print *in extenso* the last speech of the late Sir Robert Peel. It was delivered between ten and twelve o'clock on the night of the 28th June. In less than seventeen hours after the eloquent statesman had been listened to with delight and attention by nearly six hundred of his fellow senators, the accident occurred which deprived the country of one of the most eminent of her sons.]

Sir R. Peel: Mr. Speaker, however extended in point of duration the debate has been, and however exhausted are the topics which have been introduced into the discussion, I think the house will admit that I should not be acting in conformity with my sense of duty if I abstained from assigning the grounds on which my vote will be given. The honorable and learned gentleman the member for Southampton has demanded a full explanation of the circumstances under which that vote will be given. He shall have that explanation. (Hear, hear.) I have no reserve. He has stated that there is some dishonourable conspiracy formed against her Majesty's Government. Sir, a more unfounded charge never was preferred. (Cheers.) He alleges that there has been some base compromise between gentlemen on this side of the house entertaining different opinions on matters which affect the public interest. He is wholly mistaken. There has been no such compromise. The honorable and learned gentleman talks of there being three courses of action open to us—three combinations by which office may be obtained. He says, "I demand that you will state which of these three courses of action you contemplate pursuing." But is it not possible for the honourable and learned gentleman to suppose that there may be a fourth course of action? Is it not possible for him to speculate on the possibility, that men in this house should intend to give their votes without reference to political combinations. (Hear, hear.) Does he exclude the possibility of that fourth course of action, which arises from a conscientious conviction as to the truth? (Cheers.) Is that excluded from his contemplation? May it not be possible that men cannot subscribe to a resolution which asserts that a certain course of policy is not the best calculated to maintain peace—and is it not possible that, without reference to personal or party motives, they may decline to affirm a resolution which enunciates principles of greater importance to the future position of this country, whether for good or for evil, than ever were asserted before? I do not forget—the honourable and learned gentleman need not have reminded me of the circumstance—I do not forget that I have given, or attempted to give, to her Majesty's Government a cordial (I will say) support during the last four years. In utter oblivion of the circumstances under which they succeeded to power, I felt it my duty to give them not an ostentatious, but because it was not ostentatious, not the less an effective support. I have not the honour or advantage of their personal friendship. I never had political connection with them. I have had no communication with them during these four years which might not have been held with them by persons altogether independent of party interests. But I have given them my support because I cordially approved of their policy in domestic affairs. I think that their policy in domestic affairs has been a liberal and conservative policy. I agree with the principles of commercial policy upon which they have acted. So far has there been from any base compromise between myself and hon. gentlemen who sit near me, and whose confidence I have had the misfortune to forfeit, that I feel bound to say that every day that passes convinces me more and more that in a cordial adoption of, and an unequivocal adhesion to, those principles of commercial policy, the peace and true interests of this country are indissolubly bound up. (Cheers.) Perhaps now I have said enough to the honourable and learned gentleman for myself and others to show that there has been no base compromise between us. Well, sir, with respect to Her Majesty's Government, I feel grateful to them—as grateful to them as one public man can be to another—for the maintenance of those principles which regulate our monetary system. I concur with them, also, as to their Irish policy. I have not forgotten the declaration I made upon Irish policy the day on which I quitted office; and I still hold the opinion that the true policy to be observed towards Ireland is to maintain civil equality, and not to permit religious opinions to constitute any disqualification for the favour of the Crown. It is because, then, I concur with them in the general principles of their domestic policy, and because I agree with them in their commercial legislation—I am only speaking, mind, of the legislative measures which they have brought forward with reference to internal circumstances—that their measures have had my cordial support. I laugh to scorn the imputation that there has been some connexion with foreign conspirators. I believe of others, what I know of myself, that they would repudiate with loathing any connexion which would be hostile to the interests of my country. I entirely disbelieve the existence of any such conspiracy. With respect to the combination of political opponents, of course in the conduct of party warfare there must be concert, there must be combination. I do not speak of it with the slightest disrespect, but as the honourable and learned gentleman demands full proofs, I will state that so little have I been a party to a combination of any kind, that I never saw the resolution adopted by the Lords until I read it in the papers (hear, hear.) I know as little of the concoction of it, and was as much unconcerned with the proposal of it as the noble lord against whose policy it was directed. I think, therefore, that I can labour under no influences which can prevent my giving a fair and dispassionate consideration to the question before the house (hear, hear.) It is said that after four years of patient acquiescence—after four years of neutrality and silence, I and others have come forward with a condemnation of the Government. I come forward with no condemnation; but the hon. and learned gentleman the member for Sheffield demands of me to come forward with a vote of positive approbation, and not only with approbation, but in the assertion of principles the consideration of which is of tenfold more importance than the saving of any Government. (Cheers.) I do not forget that there have been occasions on which I have supported the foreign policy of her Majesty's Government. I supported their policy with respect to Portugal. I would not concur in the vote of censure which was proposed against them on account of their Spanish policy, because I thought it would have borne too harshly on Sir Henry Bulwer, and would have been too severe a visitation on the noble lord's government; but I did express my regret at that time that the tone of the noble lord's communications with Spain was not at all calculated to conciliate the good will of that country. (Hear, hear.) There was also one important part of their policy in which I agreed—I agreed with them in their recognition of the French Republic. I agreed with them as to the policy of recognising a Government which appeared to me to be in accordance with the general wishes of the French nation. I go further, and I say that I believe that recognition was not a mere cold, reluctant acquiescence in an unavoidable necessity. I believe that the true policy of this country is to maintain friendly relations, and to cultivate a good understanding with that great power which is on the other side of the Channel (cheers). And it is because I concur in the policy of cultivating that good understanding, that I now ask you (turning towards the Treasury bench) to give me an account of your French relations, and to tell me why it is that such a correspondence as that which has taken place is laid on the table of the house, and why it is that you have alienated from you the feeling of the people of France, who now show no disposition to place any confidence in your friendship? The hon. and learned gentleman the member for Sheffield moves a resolution the effect of which is to imply approbation of the principles by which the foreign policy of the Government has been guided. He says that the principles upon which it has been regulated have been such as were calculated to maintain the honour and dignity of this country, and calculated—the hon. gentleman omitted the word "best," and contented himself with a simple affirmation that they were calculated—to preserve peace between England and the various nations of the world. Now, sir, I very much dislike professions of political faith. I very much dislike a subscription to certain articles, which, in order to cover a censure from the other house, I am called on to subscribe. Let us examine, then, the principles which have regulated the conduct of her Majesty's Government in their foreign policy. Is it too much to ask the honourable and learned gentlemen, before he calls on me to subscribe to his resolution, to be good enough to define what those principles are? Are they the principles of non-intervention. (Hear, hear, and laughter). Perhaps, however, the honourable and learned gentleman will say, "Subscribe to my articles, and I leave you to collect the principles by which the foreign policy of her Majesty's Government has been regulated from your own observation of their course of conduct." But that would be a very vague definition of the articles of a political faith. The honorable and learned gentleman divided the political history of Europe into three periods. First of all there was the period from 1789, the commencement of the first French Revolution, to 1815, the time of the general peace. The second period ranged from 1815 to 1830; and the third reached from 1830 to the present time. It was in 1830 the honorable and learned gentleman said, that there dawned upon us the commencement of a happier period with the recognition of the dynasty of the House of Orleans. Sir, I was a party to that recognition (hear, hear, hear). My noble friend, Lord Aberdeen, was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at that time. We announced in the Speech from the Throne that the elder branch of the House of Bourbon had ceased to reign. We commenced the course which her Majesty's Government has since pursued, and seeing that the change of dynasty was in accordance with the sentiments of the French people, we conveyed to the French monarch the cordial recognition by this country of his title to the throne which he had ascended. With regard to the foreign policy which has been pursued since 1830 I apprehend that it would be no answer to the vote of the House of Lords to pass a panegyric on the principles which have governed the domestic policy of the country for the last twenty years. The noble lord means that we shall approve of his policy as distinguished from the policy of his predecessors. It was the noble lord's own declaration which removed any doubt from my mind (hear, hear). It was the noble lord (Lord J. Russell) who said on the first night on which reference was made to the vote of censure of the House of Lords, that his noble friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would not be the minister of Austria, would not be the minister of Russia, would not be the minister of France, but that he would be minister of England. (Cheers). What was the meaning of that declaration? The noble lord has too much prudence and discretion to point a sarcasm against three of the greatest powers of Europe. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) The noble lord can hardly think that there is such a fund of goodwill in those quarters that he can afford a taunt of that description. My construction of that passage therefore was, that the noble lord meant to condemn the conduct of the foreign affairs of this country while my noble friend Lord Aberdeen was Secretary of State, and I consider, therefore, that the resolution, for which my vote is asked is a tacit reflection on the policy for which my noble friend and myself are responsible. I have been connected with my noble friend during the whole period for which he was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. I was connected with him at the period when, as I stated, we recognised the House of Orleans, and was determined to maintain the most friendly relations with France. I continued to be connected with him till July, 1846, when, in surrendering power at the feet of a majority of this house, I announced the termination of our dispute with the United States, by the adjustment of the affairs of Oregon. (Cheers) I do not look back upon my connection with my noble friend with any other feeling than that of cordial satisfaction. I believe there never existed a minister less disposed to make a sacrifice of the honour or interests of this country, or one who was more sincere in his desire of maintaining, not only peace, but friendly relations with the rest of the world. (Hear, hear.) I never understood this house to disapprove of the policy of my noble friend. I never understood this house to convey an imputation that, in our desire to maintain peace, we showed a disposition to sacrifice either the honour or the interests of this country. I certainly do recollect that the maintenance of peace was often most difficult. I recollect that we had to soothe an excited state of the public mind in France, and I must say that it was the good fortune of England, France, and I may add of the world, that at a critical period of our history, one of the most stupid and foolish causes of war that ever arose—I mean the expulsion of Mr. Pritchard from Tahiti—did not terminate in hostilities between the two countries. Perhaps the house will recollect that the name of "Pritchardites" was affixed to the large party in France who supported the cause of peace; and I will do the justice to a fallen minister, Mons Guizot, to declare my belief, that it was mainly owing to his courage, to his resolution, and to his determination to resist the war-cry in France, that we were able to avert the calamities of war. (Cheers.) Well, I have said that we had difficulties to contend with in maintaining peace. We were charged by the noble lord (Viscount Palmerston) with making the Ashburton "capitulation." We were charged with yielding too much to the great powers; but the result was, that the House of Commons generally did not share the opinion of the noble lord, and the policy which we pursued, of maintaining power without the sacrifice of honour, was a policy which met with the cordial approbation of the country. I may say that, separated as I am from those with whom I had once the good fortune to act, that separation has not made me forget the generous and cordial support which our foreign policy received from them. In justice to myself, and to them, I could not acquiesce in any covert reflection on the policy which was then pursued—the policy of peace consistently with the maintenance of national honour. The resolution of the honorable and learned gentleman embraces two objects—the protection of the Government (hear, hear), and a declaration of certain principles. He says that the principles which have regulated the foreign policy of the Government are calculated to maintain the honour and dignity of this country, and to preserve peace. I wish I could give an affirmative answer to that resolution. It would be more agreeable to my private feelings and more consonant to my disposition, to support the Government; but I speak now of that particular affair which led to the vote of the House of Lords; and I cannot, consistently with my conscientious convictions, declare that the course which Her Majesty's Government has pursued in that affair is a course calculated to maintain the honour and dignity of this country, and to preserve peace between this country and the other nations of the world. I am no partizan of the Greek Government. I am disgusted with their intrigues and evasions. (Hear.) I have had experience of them—I knew how impossible it was to procure either redress or satisfaction from them. (Hear, hear.) I had occasion—at least my noble friend with whom I acted (Lord Aberdeen)—had occasion to express to them his deep dissatisfaction of the course that was pursued by them. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord read a letter which was addressed by my noble friend to the Government of Greece, through our minister; he made much of that letter and contrasted it with his own letter, but why we were authorised in making that communication to the Government of Greece was, because we had the misfortune of standing towards them in the position of a creditor, (hear), of a creditor who received no money, (laughter), and could get no satisfaction—who was entitled to an annual payment with two other powers, and to whom remonstrances were addressed in vain, and when we saw the Government of that country removing from office men of the highest character, and appointing others subject to grievous imputations, I think the creditor thus deprived of his money or the prospect of obtaining it was justified in holding pretty strong language of warning and remonstrance to those who were making appointments which still more obstructed the prospect of any settlement. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord read that letter with great emphasis, and contrasted it with the letter he had written to our minister at Madrid, and he said—"See the course I pursue; you absolutely authorise a communication to be made to the Sovereign—directly to the Sovereign—whereas I am more cautious, I am more conciliating. I addressed my letter to the Minister of England, residing at Madrid, but he expressly said to him, it is most embarrassing to interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries; her Majesty's Government are so sensible of the inconvenience of interfering, even by friendly advice, in the internal affairs of independent states, that I have to abstain from giving you instructions to make any representations whatever to the Spanish ministers," and then the noble lord said, and it was received with considerable acclamation, "Contrast my conduct with that of Lord Aberdeen, who directed a communication to be made directly to the Sovereign, when even I would not approach the minister with the language of remonstrance." (Hear, hear.) The noble lord charged my right honorable friend (Sir J. Graham) with suppressing the passage that bore testimony to his great forbearance. I was disposed to think that he should be rather satisfied with my right honorable friend for suppressing that passage, for it contained this intimation to the British Minister—"Though you should be careful not to express your sentiments in a manner that would create discontent, yet you need not conceal from any of those persons who have the power of remedying existing evils, the fact that such opinions are entertained." (Hear, hear.) Now, for the purpose of avoiding embarrassment, I would rather make the communication direct to the minister or to the Sovereign, but though he tells the British minister to withhold the fact from the minister and the Sovereign, he is to have no scruple whatever in communicating the views of the British Government to those who are in opposition to the Government.

Viscount Palmerston: Read that over again.

Sir R. Peel (reading): "You will, of course, take care to express, on no occasion, on this subject, sentiments such as these I explain to you. You will take care not to express these opinions, or increase or encourage discontent, yet you need not conceal from any of those persons who may have the power of remedying existing evils the opinions we entertain." (Hear, hear.) Now it appeared that Spain, at that time, was divided into two parties—the constitutional and the despotic—that the constitutional party had enlarged views, and would remedy the evils from which Spain was suffering—and I take it to be the noble lord's intention that the views of the Government of England should be communicated to them. (Hear, hear.) I was speaking of the Government of Greece—I admit you had a just claim upon that Government. I admit that neither the birth nor religion of M. Pacifico constituted a reason why he should not have a right to indemnity, as well as the British noble or British subject of the highest rank. I admit that the meanness of his residence is not to be stated as a reason for withholding from him commiseration. I concede to you, for the sake of argument, that you were justified in the claims you profess, and I say there was an obvious mode of settling them without offending France, or provoking a rebuke from Russia. (Hear, hear.) I believe that, without any compromise of your own dignity, you might have got the whole money you demanded, and avoided the difficulties you were involved in with those two states. (Hear, hear, hear.) What was your position with respect to Russia and France, when you determined upon this application? With regard to Russia, you had asserted the authority of England, and remonstrated with Russia for the attempt to expel the Hungarian refugees from the Turkish territory, and she had acquiesced in your demand. (Hear, hear.) With regard France, you had the assurance of her most cordial sympathy and good feeling towards you. (Hear, hear.) Never was there a period at which it was more the interest of this country to conciliate good feeling in France. (Hear, hear.) France was weak—was torn by intestine division—you could have made concessions to her at that time without any imputation on your honour. A conciliatory course of conduct on your part towards France in the hour of her weakness from intestine division, would have been remembered with permanent gratitude by her in the hour of her strength. (Cheers.) What necessity was there for provoking the feelings of France or Russia. (Hear)? I don't ask you to abandon any just claim upon Greece, but why not say this at this critical period—when it was necessary to maintain a good understanding both with Russia and France, in respect to affairs in Northern Germany—why not say to both of them—we have claims on Greece—you are co-guaranteeing powers, the law of nations would enable us to proceed at once to obtain summary redress, but we will not send fifteen sail of the line and threaten Greece with the interruption of her commerce, could we invoke your good offices, and attempt to settle this difference by friendly arbitration. (Hear, hear). Why not say there may be a limit to delay; your friendly arbitration may fail; we will not abandon our claims; insults have been offered to us, for which we demand an apology; but we have pecuniary claims which we will not insist upon by force without an appeal for your good offices. (Hear, hear)? You may quote to me instances where the United States attacked Portugal, and France sent a fleet to Naples, and where other parties demanded redress; but the true policy of England would be to set the example of a different course of action. (Hear, hear, hear.) So far as she can do it without the compromise of honour. (Hear, hear.) Though France and Russia were co-guaranteeing powers of the territory, and concerned with you in the loan to Greece, yet, notwithstanding that, I think you would be right, if necessary, to enforce your demand according to the law of nations by force; but if every country, without consideration, at once enforced their rights by force, there would be no security for the peace of Europe. (Hear, hear). I don't deny your right, but I say every consideration of policy, under the circumstances in which you stood with regard to Russia at that time—Russia having acquiesced in your demand for the withdrawal of her requisition for the expulsion of the Hungarian refugees from Turkey, and France having shown every disposition to confide in you and act cordially with you—there was every motive at that time for your exhausting every effort to settle the matter through their good offices before you resorted to force, reserving to yourself the power of resorting to force in case of their good offices failing. (Hear, hear, hear.) Why, you did not object to their good offices. You accepted them when they were tendered by France—why not invite them—why not from the outset invite the good offices of France—(hear, hear)—and thus, as I believe, you would have effected the adjustment of the matter, and gained the good will of Russia and of France. (Hear, hear.) You would have avoided giving an offence to France, and, above all, you would have avoided those rebukes administered to you by Russia and France, and which I cannot read without pain,—(cheers)—and having read which, I cannot vote for the resolution that the course you have pursued maintains the honour and dignity of this country. (Cheers.) I do not blame you for your ultimate concessions, or for your not resenting their language, but do not ask me for my positive approbation of your conduct. (Hear, hear.) I blame you for your conduct towards France after you had accepted her good offices. I see no reason whatever for the course you pursued, and I think it was easy to foresee that it would involve you in the difficulty which it did. (Hear, hear.) When I read the letters of M. Drouyn de Lhuys and of General La Hitte, I never saw letters that contained such positive evidence of the disposition of France. (Hear.) There was something touching in them (hear, hear.) That great power approached you. She said, "you have resorted to force, and have alarmed Russia and Europe. You sent fifteen sail of the line to the Piræus to insist upon your demands. Accept of our good offices. We tell you in confidence the employment of our good offices may assist you." Was not that a motive for us to accept them (hear, hear)? How, then, can the honourable gentleman who has moved the resolution ask me to assent to it, and tell us that France has become the vassal of Russia (Hear.) Is that true? (Hear.) He who makes that assertion asks me to acquiesce in his motion. (Hear, hear.) Who has made France the vassal of Russia? Has England tended to do it by the refusal of her good offices—(hear, hear)—by your refusal in the first instance to accept the convention. (Hear, hear.) When M. Drouyn de Lhuys opened to you the prospect that you might settle them in London between the Foreign Minister of this country and the representative of France, you might obviate all those delays that had occurred in Athens by settling the question here—(hear),—why did you not send an immediate intimation to Mr. Wyse, not that the basis of a convention was settled, but that there was the prospect of an amicable settlement here. (Hear, hear.) The noble Lord says a communication was made as early as the 19th of April to Mr. Wyse, and that he had no opportunity of writing until that day. It is true that the bases of the convention were not settled until the 15th of April, but the moment there was a prospect of an amicable arrangement in London, that instant you should have sent to announce it to Mr. Wyse. (Hear, hear.) You knowing the instructions he had in certain contingencies to employ force, why not notify to Mr. Wyse the prospect of an amicable arrangement here, instead of the employment of force? (Hear.) Will the noble Lord tell me why he neglected to do so? He said we had a steam-boat at Boulogne, and the French Government had one at Marseilles, and the French Government, could despatch the Bourbon on the 12th, but how could we despatch one from Folkstone at the same time; but why not communicate with the French Government? Why not put this question to them—"Have you an intention of communicating with your representative the prospects of an amicable settlement? If you have, will you permit me to avail myself of the opportunity to make a communication to our minister?" (Hear, hear.) That would be the obvious plan to prevent a misunderstanding. Why did the Bourbon sail from Marseilles without a communication for Mr. Wyse, from the noble lord, similar in spirit to that sent to the French Minister? (Hear, hear). You read Lord Normanby's letter, stating the despair of the French Government, and the moment you read that letter of Lord Normanby, and were aware of the feelings of the French Government, why did you not at once frankly say, "there has been a mistake, and misunderstanding, and unintentional delay; to convince you we had no intention of giving offence, we volunteer to adopt at once the London convention?" (Hear, hear). Why, what would be the obvious effect of this conduct? It would give consolation to the wounded honour of France—founded, perhaps, on unjust suspicions. (Hear). Why did you not at once tender your acceptance of the London convention in place of the Greek convention? You were asked to do it. You refused, and you were ultimately obliged to do it. (Hear.) In the communication made by General La Hitte to the French Chamber, he says, "that which I insisted upon on the 20th of May, and which preceded the withdrawal of our representative from England, that in substance I have obtained, and France has accepted the proposal of Lord Palmerston." That was a painful communication for an Englishman to read. (Hear, hear.) It might have been prevented by making the first offer to France of that which France demanded in the first instance, and which was subsequently conceded. (Hear,) I think you were right in making the concession subsequently. I blame you not for having made that concession, rather than interrupt a good and cordial understanding with France; but don't ask me to vote that the course you have taken is the most consistent with the dignity of this country. (Hear, hear.) I ask the noble lord—I ask the two noble lords—if this had happened to Lord Aberdeen and myself; if we had received this letter from Russia—if we had seen the French minister withdraw from this court because we would not accede to a demand to which we had subsequently agreed—I say if we had proposed a vote that the course we had taken was most consistent with the dignity and honour of England, I ask whether you could remain in your seats until I had made that proposal? (Hear, hear.) I am not willing to provoke any censure, but it would be utterly inconsistent with, or regard to, truth, to vote my positive approbation, and make a declaration that the course he has taken is the best. (Hear, hear.) Can I see your present position with respect to Austria, France, and Russia—can I see the mighty questions that still remain unsettled in the north of Europe and the advantage that you should be on friendly terms with all those powers; can I see that, and vote that you have taken the course best calculated to maintain peace? (Hear.) Peace, no doubt there is; there is no disturbance by actual war; but if the learned gentleman's resolution has any force, it should mean the amicable relations that ought to exist between great powers in the furtherance of their different duties. (Hear, hear.) What is this diplomacy? It is a costly engine for maintaining peace. It is a remarkable instrument used by civilized nations for the purpose of preventing war. Unless it be used for that purpose—unless it be used to appease the angry passions of individual men, and check the feelings which arise out of national resentment—unless it be used for that purpose, it is an instrument not only costly, but useless. (Hear, hear.) It is not the object of diplomacy to fester every wound, instead of soothing it—to place a Minister in every Court of Europe for the purpose, not of preventing quarrels or of adjusting quarrels, but for the purpose of continuing an angry correspondence in this place, or of promoting what is supposed to be an English interest, by entering into a contest with the representatives of other powers. Not only is the expenditure on this costly instrument thrown away, but this great engine used in civilized societies for the purpose of maintaining peace is perverted into a cause of hostility. (Hear, hear.) I have very little disposition to enter into this matter. I say with truth the feelings that actuated me for the last four years remain. I do not desire to enter into angry or hostile controversy, and shall make no reference whatever to many of the topics that were introduced into that most able and temperate speech which made us proud of the man who delivered it (cheers), vindicating, with becoming spirit and with an ability worthy of his name, the policy and conduct he had pursued (Hear). Having assigned, as it appears to me, conclusive reasons for not voting for the honorable gentleman's motion of express approbation, I come to that which is a proposal of more importance. The interests of the Government are small in comparison with the consideration of the principle of the honorable gentleman's motion. The honorable and learned gentleman the member for Southampton says this motion has reference to the past merely. No such thing. Is this a motion to declare that, whether the Government were right or wrong in certain individual instances, their conduct under great difficuties had been in respect to Greece not deserving of censure? Is that the motion? No; but it asks me to affirm—to subscribe to a certain thing, and to indefinite principles the explanation of which I cannot collect from the speech of its able propounder (hear, hear). I shall lay under the consideration of the house and of the noble lord the declaration I am called upon to make. The hon. gentleman says there shall be no mistake as to the import of the resolution. It is a resolution to this effect—we are to tell the people of all foreign countries with whom we are related that our power, so far as it is officially concerned, is not to be employed to coerce their rulers; but in so far as the moral influence of this country and this Government is concerned, the world shall know we are friendly, whenever we find endeavours made on the part of any body of men to vindicate for themselves the rights of self-government. The intention of the motion is, that the house shall fairly, openly, plainly, and without ambiguity, declare "we are for self government." We are to say to the nations of the world—I believe I am quoting correctly the sentiments of the honorable and learned gentleman—we are to say to the nations of the world—you who vote for this resolution are to make this declaration to the nations of the world on the part of this house—"We are favorable to those efforts of man by which he endeavours to raise himself up in the scale of nations, and by his own enlightenment and a confidence in his own powers to govern himself, resists that tyranny which, under the name of 'legitimacy,' has ever sought to crush in him all those powers which we, as Englishmen, consider to be the very birthright that nature has given to us." There shall be no mistake, says the honorable and learned member for Sheffield, as to my intention. This declaration shall be made "openly, plainly, and without ambiguity" (hear, hear.) But I am asked what is this antagonistic principle. The challenger has been asked over and over again to declare it. I will declare it. The principle for which I contend is antagonism to the principle of the honourable and learned gentleman, is that principle for which every statesman of eminence in this country, for the last fifty years, has contended, namely, that of non-interference with the internal affairs of other countries (Cheers) I say that the hon. and learned member is calling upon me to affirm that principle which was contended against by Fox, when it was employed in favour of arbitrary power (cheers)—a principle which was resisted by Canning, and resisted by Lord Castlereagh, at the Congress of Vienna, when the combined sovereigns attempted by force to check the progress of constitutional liberty. Now this is a matter of such grave importance, so far superior to those other matters incidentally and collaterally connected with the question more immediately before the house that I must entreat its attention. I affirm that the principle, for which you contend is that principle which was asserted by the Convention of France on the 19th of November, 1792 (cheers.) It is the principle which was again abandoned by that same Convention on the 13th of April, 1793, because France found it utterly impossible to maintain it consistently with the maintenance of peace (hear, hear.) After the treaty of Tilnitz, and after the manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick, founded upon the same principle, viz., the assertion of the right to interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries. [An honourable member here made an observation which was inaudible in the gallery, and the right honourable baronet resuming his address said:]—Oh, I admit the assertion of the right to interfere in favour of despotism, and not of liberty—I say that the declaration made by Austria and Prussia on the invasion of France, was founded on hostility to republican institutions. They demanded of the people of France that they should re-instate the Sovereign in possession of his throne. We were unable to maintain peace with France; for a certain time we declared our willingness to maintain peace with France notwithstanding the declaration of war by Austria and Prussia, but we did it under these circumstances. On May 12, 1792, M. Chauvelin informed Lord Grenville that "France rejects all ideas of aggrandizement. She will preserve her limits, her liberty, her constitution, her inalienable right of reforming herself whenever she may think proper; she will never consent that, under any relation, foreign powers should attempt to dictate, or even dare to nourish, a hope of dictating laws to her. But this very pride, so natural and so just, is a sure pledge to all the powers from whom she shall have received no provocation, not only of her constantly pasific dispositions, but also of the respect which the French well know how to show at all times, for the laws, the customs, and all the forms of Government of different nations. The King, indeed, wishes it to be known that he would publicly and severely disavow all those of his agents at foreign courts in peace with France, who should dare to depart an instant from that respect, either by fomenting or favouring insurrections against the established order, or by interfering in any manner whatever in the interior policy of such states, under pretence of a proselytism which, exercised in the dominions of friendly powers, would be a real violation of the law of nations." That was the declaration of France after the revolution of 1789, made to England on the 24th of May, 1792, and upon which Pitt relied as his ground for maintaining not only neutrality, but even friendly relations with the new Government. But shortly after France took a very different course. What is the honourable and learned member's resolution? It is this, "That we are favourable to those efforts of man by which he endeavours to raise himself in the scale of nations, and by his own enlightenment and a confidence in his own powers to govern himself, resists that tyranny which, under the name of legitimacy, has ever sought to crush in him all those powers which we as Englishmen consider to be the very birthright that nature has given to us." What was the declaration of the Convention of 1793? It was that the National Convention, in the name of France, would grant friendly aid and assistance to all those powers which were seeking their liberty; in fact, it offered assistance to all those who wished for self-government, and the Convention charged the Executive powers to send orders to their different generals to give assistance to such powers as might wish to rise in the cause of liberty. Seeing, however, the universal indignation which that declaration brought upon the National Convention, it declared upon the 13th of April, 1793, in the name of the French people, "that it will not intermeddle in any manner in the Government of other countries, but that it will rather bury itself under its own ruins than suffer any other power to intermeddle in the internal management of its own affairs." Thus, while they refused to allow any other power to intermeddle with their interior administration, they disclaimed at the same time any wish to intermeddle in any manner in the government of other countries. (Hear, hear.) They withdrew the objectionable declaration of the 19th of November, because they found that it excited against the French Government the indignation of all independent powers. (Hear, hear.) It was upon this principle that Fox denounced the proclamation of the Duke of Brunswick, quoted Vattell and other great authorities in support of the principle of non-interference, and denounced the iniquitous conduct of the Duke of Brunswick. We are, however, called upon to relinquish this principle of non-interference, and to declare in favour of this principle of self-government; we are to declare in favour of the people who resist under the name of legimacy the tyranny that has sought to crush them. Now, really this is a most serious undertaking on the part of this house. If you claim that right for yourselves you must give a correlative right to other powers. (Hear, hear.) Self-government! who shall construe what is the basis of self-government? We are living in the neighbourhood of a great republic, in the neighbourhood of a republic which may be prosperous, which may consolidate its power, and which maintains that legimacy is inconsistent with self-government, and that monarchy is inconsistent with self-government. If I claim the right to introduce my notions of self-government into an independent nation, can I deny the right of France to introduce its notions of self-government in a country which is opposed to republican institutions. (Hear, hear)? Recollect our manifold relations with other countries in every quarter of the globe—recollect our possessions in North America—recollect our monarchical colonies in close contact with republican institutions. (Hear, hear.) The American notion of self-government differs from ours. The American notion of self-government probably goes to the extent that there ought to be universal suffrage, and that all classes should have a right to exercise a voice in the affairs of the Government of the country. If I inforce my ideas of monarchical constitutional government over a despotic country, what right have I to remonstrate against the United States for introducing into the monarchical colonies of Great Britain—its immediate neighbours—their republican notions of what constitutes self-government. (Hear, hear)? But does this right of self-government extend beyond Europe? If so—we govern millions of people in India—are we to admit the right of other powers to inculcate the rights of self-government among them. (Cheers.)? Which, therefore, is the wisest policy—to interfere with the institutions and manners of other countries, or to adopt the principle of Pitt, Fox, Grenville, Canning, and Castlereagh, that the true policy of this country is that of non interference in the affairs of other countries? Is it politic for us to go to China, and to intermix with our commercial relations there our notions of self-government? Shall we instruct our consul there, Dr. Bowring, to read to the Chinese lectures on political economy. (Laughter)? There is in China a learned professor of political economy, who is the representative of this country; shall we invite him to instruct the Chinese in their duty towards themselves, and in matters of self-government? Or are we to make allowance for their peculiar institutions and manners, and tell them that we wish to entertain relations of perfect amity with them, without concerning ourselves with their peculiar political views of self government? The latter I believe to be by far the wisest course, the one least likely to involve us in trouble or embarrassment, best calculated to enable us to maintain peace, to make commerce prosperous, and to prevent other nations entertaining feelings of jealousy with respect to our conduct. (Hear, hear.) I maintain that to be the best policy so far as England is concerned. It is also my firm belief that you will not advance the cause of constitutional liberty by attempting to dictate in this matter to other countries. Depend upon it that if you do so attempt to dictate, your intentions will be mistaken, and you will rouse feelings upon which you did not calculate. You will invite opposition to existing Governments to an extent of which you have no conception, and, frightened by your own interference, you may withdraw your countenance from those whom you have excited, (hear, hear,) and leave in their minds nothing but the recollection that you had betrayed them. (Hear, hear.) But even if you succeed in your endeavours, I doubt much whether any institutions which take root under your patronage will be lasting. Constitutional liberty will alone be worked out by the efforts of those who feel strongly the necessity for it; you will only overlay it by your help, and by the exercise of your principle of interference against which I remonstrate, against which I enter my protest, and to which to night I will not be a party. You are departing from the safe policy of Englishmen—your are involving yourselves in difficulties, the extent of which you can hardly conceive—you are retarding the progress of constitutional freedom by encouraging its advocates to look to you for aid and assistance instead of to those efforts which can alone establish it, the successful exertions of which can alone be useful. (Hear, hear). I have decided to give a reluctant dissent to the motion of the honorable and learned member for Sheffield, and I have determined to take that course upon this occasion which I have taken upon every other. I will not evade the difficulty by silence or by absence. I will state the grounds upon which I protest against the resolution, the carrying of which will give a false impression with respect to the dignity and honour of this country, and establish principles which you cannot carry into execution without imminent danger to the best interests of the country. (The right honorable baronet resumed his seat amid loud cheers.)

AERONAUTICS IN PARIS.—Extraordinary interest had been excited in Paris by the announcement that M. Poiteven, an aeronaut, would ascend on horseback with a balloon. Upwards of 10,000 persons paid for admission to the Champ de Mars to witness the ascent, and outside, on the heights of Chaillot, &c., upwards of 150,000 individuals were collected. There was a vast number of carriages and horsemen. The receipts must have been very large. The President of the Republic was present, and was received with great enthusiasm. The balloon was 15 metres in diameter, 47 in circumference, and 20 high, but it only weighed 150 kilogrammes. It was a matter of considerable difficulty to fill the balloon with gas, owing to the violent wind which prevailed; and when it was filled it was beaten to and fro so strongly that several of the spectators had to assist in holding it. At a little before six o'clock the horse, a handsome dapple gray, was brought out. A stout cloth was placed round the body, and several straps, passed over the shoulders and loins, were united in rings, and by these rings the animal was attached by cords to the network of the balloon. A platform of basket-work, seven or eight feet above the horse, contained the ballast, and to this platform the aeronaut had access by means of a rope ladder. A cord, passing, through an opening in the platform, enabled him to open the valve of the balloon. The aeronaut was dressed as a jockey, and had with him several bottles of wine and some bread. Some confusion was caused by the crowd attempting to force their way into the reserved place, but they were kept off by the soldiers. At length, at ten minutes past six, the horse was duly attached to the balloon, and M. Poiteven having mounted its back, the signal to rise was given. The horse plunged a little as it lost its footing, but when fairly lifted from the earth it dropped its legs, as is the case when horses are slung for embarcation on shipboard. The balloon rose majestically over the Ecole Militaire, but at times the wind was so violent as to drive it in such a position that it appeared on a level with the aeronaut. The emotion of the spectators was very great, and one lady fainted. M. Poiteven displayed extraordinary *sang froid* and saluted with his cap and whip. After a while he was seen to leave his saddle and ascend by means of the rope ladder to the platform containing the ballast, in order to throw some of it away, so as to rise higher. This done, he descended and again mounted the horse. There was no network or anything to protect him or the animal. The balloon went in the direction of Fontainebleau, and M. Poiteven intended to remain in the air about an hour. Several balloons were let off before M. Poiteven ascended, to ascertain the direction of the wind, and some persons connected with him went off on horseback, in order to be able, if possible, to render him assistance in descending. It is reported that the daring aeronaut alighted at Meaux, and that horse and rider have returned safe and sound to Paris.

PROVINCIAL JOURNALISM.—The management of a country journal consists mainly in a struggle to preserve or obtain a connexion, by adroitly steering through difficulties which are numerous as opinions. Often the editor is forced to use the lash, contrary to his better feelings, and oftener to refrain from exposing wrong, because it would produce the cry of "Stop my paper!" It is scarcely surprising, then, that the provincial press occupies so low a position in public estimation, since its views are modified or exaggerated just as it may suit the counter interest. If the public were unconscious of the "trick of trade," it might not matter so much. But your fellow-townsmen see the actors, and are generally able to fathom the motives of the action. They know why you come out so strong in favour of one cause and why you slight another; why you praise So-and-so and "frown indignantly" on Such-a-one. Nor do they scruple to tell you sometimes that it is "all humbug;" thereby pithily expressing the opinion which they entertain of your honesty and your profession. The country press is often degraded in the trumpery squabbles which Boz has gibbeted in his account of the city of Eatanswill. The public do not care two straws which of the belligerents is right, and, if they take any interest at all in the matter, it is just as ill-natured men love a cat and dog fight. Newspaper men forget that to call each other names is as "easy as lying," and that it is the faculty of a foul mind. When one writer condescends to call his opponent "reptile," and he retorts with "dirty skunk," we can scarcely wonder if the public come to the conclusion, "Arcades ambo; *id est*, blackguards both.—*Tait's Magazine.*

BIRTH.

On the 3rd instant, on board the Josephine, Mrs. Smith, of a daughter.

On the 24th ultimo, at Ringer's Valley, New England, Mrs. Oswald Bloxsome, of a daughter.

DIED

On the 30th of October, at Kelso-place, Singleton, Clara Louisa, youngest daughter of John Smith, Esq., of Birnam Wood, Jerry's Plains, aged sixteen months and twenty-three days.

On the 5th instant, Mr. James Hayward, of the Bible and Tract Depository, in the 84th year of his age. He was one of the missionaries to Tahiti in the ship Duff, when she was taken by a French privateer; and was on that island when idolatry was renounced by the inhabitants, and Christianity embraced. He was one of the honoured agents in bringing about that great and important change. During his residence in Sydney, for the last 25 years, he has maintained the character of a quiet useful Christian.

At Bathurst, on the 30th October, Mr. G. A. Lowe, aged 57 years.

In Elizabeth-street, on the 6th of November, Emily Annette, the infant daughter of George Bennett, Esq., Surgeon, aged 13 months.

RAINBOW.

WINES, ALES, SPIRITS, &c., &c.
To Wine and Spirit Dealers, Publicans, Country Storekeepers, Consumers, and the Public generally.

NOW LANDING, and on sale at the Stores of the undersigned—
Bass' No. 3 ale
25 Hogsheads Martell's brandy
60 Hogsheads Taylor's stout
40 Hogsheads Tennent's stout
Clouseau's pale Cognac, 1 dozen cases
Jamaica and B.P. rum, in puncheons and hogsheads
250 Cases Hollands (key brand)
1500 Dozen Byass's, Dunbar's, and Marsetti's ale and stout
Marzetti's champagne ale, 3 and 4 dozen casks
Tennent's bottled ale and stout
Champagne, in cases and 1 dozen baskets (best brands)
200 Dozen Lownde's prime Old Tom, 1 and 2 dozen cases
Page's, Hunt's, and Sandeman's Oporto bottled port, 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Hunt's and Sandeman's double and treble diamond port wine, in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter-casks
Duff Gordon's, and other sherries, pale and brown, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Genuine Glenlivit whiskey.
Every article in the above trade.
☞ A most extensive and varied stock.
J. W. ROCHE.
RECOLLECT, THE "RAINBOW,"
Corner of Pitt and King streets.
A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES IN THE RETAIL TRADE. 8149

ALLSOPP'S ALE AND LONDON PORTER, of the best brands and latest shipments, on sale at the Stores of the undersigned, at moderate prices.
J. G. WALLER,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
Bank of Australia Buildings,
8105 George-street.

MARTELL'S and Henessey's Brandy (very choice)
Real Jamaica rum, warranted pure
Case gin
And Wines of every description at the lowest possible prices
Cash buyers treated with liberally.
J. G. WALLER,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
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J. G. WALLER, Wine and Spirit Merchant, of Bank of Australia Buildings, George street, having made a great reduction in his prices, particularly calls the attention of publicans to an inspection of his stock, and assures them that he will allow no house in the trade to undersell him. 6167

SUMMER WINES.
CLARET at from 10 to 40 shillings per dozen
Sauterne, Hock, Bucellas
Champagne, in quarts and pints
Colonial white wine } of 1845 and 1846
Ditto red wine }
Clouseau's Cognac brandy
Port, Sherry, Marsala, in bottles and quarter casks
Bottled ale and porter
Madeira, in pipes, hogsheads and quarters.
D. N. JOUBERT,
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TOBACCO, ex Augustine Heard: the finest samples of tobacco ever imported from the United States direct, now on sale, in and out of bond, at
DIXON'S TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,
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LINES! LINES! LINES!—On Sale, at the stores of the undersigned, (145) one hundred and forty-five packages assorted lines, now landing, Ex Royal Saxon,
SAMUEL FOLK,
8224 Fitzroy House, 189, Brickfield-hill.

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ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned, ex Phœnician—
Real Devonshire cider, of excellent flavour, in hogsheads
Marzetti's bottled ditto (in four dozen casks)
J. B. RUNDLE.
Queen's-place, October 30. 7829

TO GROCERS AND STOREKEEPERS.—Sir Robert Burnett and Co.'s Best Malt Vinegar, in quarter-casks, containing 25 gallons, on sale by
NOTT AND EDWARDS,
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MR. JOHN GREEN is authorised to take orders for, the above, and to collect moneys on my account.
G. R. PIDDING.
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MARZETTI'S DEVONSHIRE CHAMPAGNE CIDER.
NOW LANDING, EX AGRICOLA.
ANOTHER batch of the above Cider, in casks, containing 3½ dozen, on sale by
WM. NIMMO AND CO.,
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ZEBU SUGAR, fine bright free large grain, in clean bags, for sale by
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YLO-YLO and PAMPANGA SUGAR, on sale, in quantities to suit Purchasers, by
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MAURITIUS SUGAR.
ON SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED,—
25 Tons bright grocers' and ration sugar, ex North Esk
D. N. JOUBERT,
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GROCERS' SUGARS.
FOR SALE, ex Titana, from Batavia, now landing—
400 Bags white moist sugar
1000 Ditto yellow scale ditto.
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.
November 4. 8108

FINE FLOUR.
TO BAKERS, PASTRY COOKS, &c.
A VERY superior lot of Goulburn Fine Flour, from Mr. Bradley's Mills, on sale by
8229 W. HINDSON, Circular Quay

FOR SALE, three brick-built two-story Houses, each containing four rooms and a kitchen, situated in Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, opposite the Wesleyan Chapel, and now let to respectable tenants, at 8s. per week each; also, a stone-built Cottage, containing two rooms, situated at the back of the above mentioned houses, now in the occupation of the owner, and which would let for 5s. per week. For particulars and terms apply to Mrs. A. Spencer, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.
November 6. 8161

A MILCH COW for sale, calved yesterday, a poley, small, quiet, and well bred, suitable for ship board; gives eight quarts of milk per diem. Price, £4 10s. Apply at 498, George-street. 8232

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JAMES WILLIAMS.
To George King, Esq., Official Assignee of the above Estate, and to intending purchasers.
TAKE NOTICE, that by indenture of release, bearing date the 15th day of July, A.D. 1850, the abovenamed insolvent conveyed to one George Seymour, of Sydney, butcher, the equity of redemption in and to the piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Sydney, being part of block F. No. 23 of the Riley Estate, for a valuable consideration, and which said indenture has been duly registered. The right, title, and interest of the Official Assignee is advertised for sale this day, at 11 o'clock, by Mr. Edward Salamon, at his rooms in George-street.
Dated this 7th day of November, A.D. 1850.
J. N. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Attorney for Mr. Seymour.
8228 423, George-street.

TO STONEMASONS.
TENDERS are required for the erection of the Walls of a Clerestory to St. Philip's Church, Church-hill. Plans and specifications to be seen at T. W. Shepard's, William-street, Woolloomooloo.
The Building Committee will not be bound to receive the lowest tender; and all tenders to be delivered on or before the 11th instant.
GEORGE TAYLOR,
8215 Secretary.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
TENDERS for the Building of Four Houses, &c., in Upper Fort Street, for Mr. William Cole, of Prince-street, Sydney.
The Tenders already received for the erection of the same as advertised for in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, on the 20th September last, or any others that may be received, will be opened on Saturday next, and an answer will be given on Monday, the 11th instant.
JOHN STAFFORD, Architect.
November 4. 8075

WANTED to Purchase, 2000 Maiden Ewes, fine woolled merinos, warranted sound and never diseased.
100 Heifers and steers
25 Mares about three years
Apply to M. E. Murnin, Queen-street.
8117

WANTED, to be delivered in Sydney, Newcastle, or Twofold Bay, five hundred ewes, from three to four years. Also, seven hundred wethers. All clipped and in fair condition for immediate shipment. For further particulars apply to Robert Graham, 490, George-street. 8089

WANTED.—Wanted by the undersigned, a good Blacksmith and wheel wright. None but good workmen need apply. William Harris, Pennant-street, Parramatta. N.B.—W. H. begs to notice to those of the country districts, that their orders will be attended to with punctuality and moderate charges, in the above line. 7889

REQUIRED as Housekeeper, in a large establishment in Sydney, a steady, active, trustworthy person. Apply, by letter, stating name and reference, to A. Z., *Herald* Office.
Sydney, November 5. 8175

WANTED, a stout active man, as Warehouseman. Apply to Ebn and Robley, No. 589, George-street. 8226

WANTED, a respectable person as Nursery Governess, and to do needlework. Apply between ten and one o'clock, to Mr. F. Johnson, Registry Office, 319, Castlereagh-street North.
☞ There is also a vacancy for a Finishing Governess. 8225

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.—The above reward will be paid by Mr. Abraham Polack, of Hunter-street, for the recovery of certain Bills and Papers, which are useless to any person but the parties whose names appear therein. The above reward is only offered to save the expense and trouble of procuring copies of the same.
November 6. 8155

TO LET, the house in Horbury Terrace, late in the occupation of Mr. Aird, immediate possession can be given. Apply to George King, No. 397, Pitt-street. 8162

COTTAGE TO LET.—To Let, with immediate possession, the Cottage at present occupied by the Undersigned, on the South side of the Gate leading to the Mills of Barker and Co., in Sussex-street.
5876 GEORGE D. CRAIG.

TO LET, NITHSDALE COTTAGE, Elizabeth-street South, formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Woolley; a very desirable residence for a family of respectability. Possession can be given on the 1st December next. For particulars enquire of
THOMAS WOOLLEY,
7402 George-street.

TO LET, the House and Lands of Deniston, within four miles of Parramatta, and two and a half of Ryde or Kissing Point. A steamer passes three times daily to and from Sydney.
The house is large, with 100 acres of good ground, garden, water, &c. Rent £70 a-year. Apply at Brush Farm; or to John H. Challis Esq., Sydney. 7363

TO LET, a Cottage and Stables situated in Riley-street, a short distance from Lyons-terrace on the South Head Road, contains six rooms and kitchen, good water, and has a flower and kitchen garden on either side. This is an extremely healthy position, and will be let reasonable to a desirable tenant. Apply to Mr. Maxwell, at the Court of Requests. 8224

SALES BY AUCTION.

SALE THIS MORNING, AT THE LABOUR BAZAAR, PITT-STREET.
MR. W. G. MOORE will sell by auction, at the above establishment, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock,
The remaining portion of Unredeemed Pledges, wearing apparel, watches, jewellery, &c.
Also,
The wearing apparel, hammock, and sundries, late the property of a deceased sailor.
Terms—Cash. 8270

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
MR. S. SOLOMON will sell by auction,
THIS DAY, Thursday, November 7th,
At rooms, at 11 o'clock,
1 Eight-day English hall clock
1 Ditto American ditto
2 Ditto Dutch ditto
1 Twenty-one day English ditto
1 Clockmaker's lathe
Handsome ruby vases, hock stands, cases knives and forks, knives and forks in dozens with carvers. Plated earrings, plated cake baskets, brass candlesticks, chimney glasses, pictures, &c. &c. 8190

THIS DAY, November 7,
At 11 o'clock.
MR. SYLVESTER has received instructions from Mr. Thomas Molloy, to sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Inn, George-street, a number of Horses, just arrived from the country, most of them broken in to saddle and harness. 8257

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JAMES WILLIAMS.
By Order of the Official Assignees.
NEW AND SUBSTANTIAL COTTAGE ON THE RILEY ESTATE.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON
Has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, Thursday, 7th November,
At eleven o'clock,
ALL the Right, Title, and Interest of the Official Assignee in and unto
All that piece or parcel of land situated in Sydney in the colony of New South Wales—being part of block F, No. 23, of that part of the Riley Estate known as the Woolloomooloo Estate, commencing at Mr. Henry Harm's south boundary, and bounded on the east by the west side of Riley-street, twenty-eight feet by a depth, as per plan, upon which is erected
A Good and Substantial Brick-built Verandah Cottage, containing four rooms, with large yard, well of water, and is, in other respects, a well finished and comfortable residence.
Terms—Cash. 8276

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Ex Ruby, Ellerby, master, from London.
100 DOZEN MUSLIN NIGHT CAPS.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, November 7, at 11 o'clock,
LL in a Diamond No. 181. } 55 dozen Muslin Night Caps, much damaged
} 45 dozen ditto ditto ditto slightly ditto
Terms—Cash. 8275

SUPERIOR MUSICAL BOXES, FLUTINA, CORNOPEAN, CLARIONETS, AND GUITARS.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, at eleven o'clock,
One superior musical box, 6 airs
One ditto ditto, 4 airs
One large fine tone flutina
One superior cornepean, in case, complete
Two clarionets
Four guitars.
Terms at sale. 8274

CONTINUATION OF YESTERDAY'S SALE OF JEWELLERY, SILVER ARTICLES, Spectacles, Telescopes, Framed Prints, Papier Mâché Trays, and various Fancy Articles.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Without any reserve.
Jewellery — consisting of brooches, earrings, rings, wires, lockets, chains, studs, &c.
Silver spectacles, ever-points, thimbles, cigar tubes, toothpicks, fruit knives, &c.
Blue steel spectacles
Superior telescopes and pocket compasses
Prints—Jullien's heads, in maple and gold frames
Papier mâché trays, in sets
Bohemian glass mugs
German silver spoons and forks
Pearl, horn, flexible, and other buttons
Side combs, hair brushes
Tooth and nail brushes superior quality
Common marbles, in bags of 1000 each
Porcelain and bronzed ornaments, and various other fancy articles.
Terms at sale. 8273

BOOTS AND SHOES.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, November 7, at 11 o'clock,
30 Pair gent's calf pumps
36 Pair men's and boys' shoes
36 Pair patent rounds
12 Pair superior Cashmere ladies' boots
Patent slippers, &c.
2 Gross shop tickets
Terms at sale. 8277

HODGSON AND ABBOT'S PALE EAST INDIA ALE AND BROWN STOUT, BOTTLED STOUT, SUPERIOR CLARET, CHAMPAGNE, SHERRY, VINEGAR, &c.
MR. E. SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, TO-MORROW, November 8, at 12 o'clock,
WITHOUT RESERVE.
Eight hogsheads Hodgson and Abbot's superior pale East India ale, in first-rate condition
Four hogsheads ditto brown stout, in ditto ditto
Twenty-two casks bottled porter
Twenty-three cases, each one dozen, superior claret
Eight cases, each one dozen, choice champagn
Three quarter-casks pale sherry
Five hogsheads fine claret
One case sparkling mosello
Thirty-nine quarter-casks vinegar, &c.
Terms at sale. 8271

TO WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.
SUPERIOR TOOLS, WATCH GLASSES, MATERIALS, &c.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
MONDAY, November 11, at 11 o'clock,
Without any reserve.
A superior assortment of watchmaker's and jeweller's tools, consisting of
1 Balance wheel engine
1 Fusee watch engine
Pivot and steel turns, screw head polishing tools, adjusting rods, barrel cover and fusee arbours, dovetail tools, assorted plyers, cutting nippers, blow pipes, bumping tools, watch and clock screw plates, saws, bench vices, pin vices, clock plyers, hair spring and sliding tongs, pottance, pillar, verge, equaling, slitting, crossing, pivot, dovetail, and three-square files
Lunette, and common, watch glasses
Gold and metal hands, fusee chains, verges, &c.
Terms at sale. 8272

TO GROCERS, SHIPPERS, CONFECTIONERS, PERFUMERS, AND OTHERS.
MR. JAMES SIMMONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart, Market-street East, on
FRIDAY NEXT, November 8,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
Without reserve.
200 DOZEN PINT PICKLES
50 Ditto quart ditto
100 Ditto pint salad oil
100 Ditto half-pint ditto
25 Ditto 1 lb. mustard
50 Boxes Price's sperm candles
50 Tins crystallised fruits, 14 lbs. each, (apricots, peaches, pears, plums, figs, &c.)
100 Tins peppermint lozenges
20 Cases white and brown Windsor soap
4 Ditto assorted perfumery.
Terms—Cash. 8264

MIDDLEMORE'S SADDLERY.
MR. JAMES SIMMONS
Will sell by auction at his Mart, Market-street East, on
MONDAY, November 11,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
Without reserve.
THE undermentioned Saddlery from the above celebrated house.—
§ 21—12 Gentlemen's plain saddles, spring bars and furniture, No. 100, complete
22—12 Ditto ditto, No. 101, ditto
23— 6 Ditto stuffed flap, No. 102, ditto
6 Ditto ditto, No. 103, ditto
24—12 Ditto ditto, No. 104, ditto
25—12 Ditto ditto, No. 106, ditto
26—12 Dozen best side spring cigar cases
12 Ditto ditto plain ditto
6 Ditto ditto side spring ditto with German silver boxes
Terms—Cash. 8252

SUPERIOR DRAPERY GOODS.
MR. JAMES SIMMONS
Has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Mart, Market-street East,
On TUESDAY next, November 12,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
WITHOUT RESERVE.
THE undermentioned assortment of Drapery
Ex Emerald Isle,
24, 30 and 36 inch grey domestics
72 inch water twist ditto
White jaconets
Coloured ditto
Pale white book muslins
Mull muslins
36 inch longcloths
Ditto ditto Madapollams
Ditto ditto Croydons
28 Ditto Moleskins (drab)
28 Ditto ditto (printed)
Fast coloured light ground fancy prints
Ditto checked and lilac and black and lilac ditto
Ditto black and white ditto
Ditto checked acid and light ground ditto
Ditto Cashmere ditto
Ditto navy blue and tweed ditto
Coloured ground furniture ditto
Fancy printed jaconet dresses
Superior Balzarine ditto
Coloured fancy quiltings
White diamond ditto
Dyed linings
Twilled silecias
White tape checks
Coronation rugs
White counterpanes
White cotton braces
Indian-rubber ditto
Pins, needles, cottons, and a variety of other goods.
Terms liberal, declared at sale. 8263

WINDOW FRAMES, GLAZED.
TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
On FRIDAY next, November 8,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
70 Window Frames, glazed
French Windows and Attics.
Terms at sale. 8245

WHITE LEAD AND BLACK PAINT.
TO SHIPPERS, PAINTERS, AND OTHERS.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
On FRIDAY next, November 8,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
Three tons White Lead
Two ditto Black and Green Paint.
Terms at sale. 8244

TO PAINTERS AND OTHERS.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
On FRIDAY next, November 8,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
Three cases brushes
Three casks yellow ochre
Four casks lamp black.
Terms at sale. 8243

100 BOXES WINDOW GLASS.
JOHN G. COHEN, will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on FRIDAY next, November 8,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
100 Boxes window glasses
20 x 18
20 x 16
16 x 12
14 x 10
12 x 10
10 x 8
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale. 8246

POSTPONED FROM MONDAY ON ACCOUNT OF THE ELECTION.
To Builders, Carpenters, Timber Merchants, Contractors, and others.
SALE OF NEW ZEALAND TIMBER.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Circular Wharf,
On FRIDAY, November 8,
At eleven o'clock,
50,000 FEET PRIME Quality KAURIE PINE, consisting of—
40,000 feet 1 inch
1 inch
1 inch } Plank
2 inch
3 inch
10,000 feet Scantling
Builders and others requiring serviceable timber should not neglect the favourable opportunity now offered for purchasing, as it will be sold without reserve, and in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms liberal. 8130

OLD SOUTH HEAD ROAD.
A WELL BUILT SIX ROOMED HOUSE AND SHOP, WITH OUT-OFFICES, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE PALMER-STREET.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
On TUESDAY Next, November 12.
At 11 o'clock.
A SUBSTANTIAL Brick-built Shop and Dwelling, situate on the South Head Road, directly opposite Palmer-street, now occupied as a Grocery Store, by Mr. Nicholas Head, and doing an excellent business.
The House contains three rooms, shop with double windows, kitchen, servant's room, and out-offices, and possesses a frontage of 20 feet by a depth of 100 feet to Goulburn-street; which latter frontage is eligible for other buildings.
The occupant would be glad to continue his tenancy, at the present rental of 18s. per week.
Terms at sale. 8052

SALE OF BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474 George-street,
On TUESDAY next, 12th instant,
At 11 o'clock,
VALUABLE MODERN ENGRAVINGS, handsomely framed, comprising—
E. Landseer's "Laying down the Law"
Herring's "Seasons," a beautiful set of exquisitely coloured groups of horses, &c.
Origin of the Stocking Loom
Opening of the Sixth Seal
Patience, by Bateman, coloured
Maid of the Mill, coloured
And a great variety of other new and popular designs in sporting, domestic, and shipping subjects, in every way worthy the attention of gentlemen furnishing, proprietors of hotels, shippers to California, &c.
NOW ON VIEW AT THE ROOMS.
Terms at sale. 8259

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.
MESSRS. PICKERING AND LUCAS will sell by public auction, at their Mart, King-street,
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Elegant Household Furniture, consisting of—
4 Large chests of drawers
1 Elegant sideboard
6 Large bedsteads
Loo, dining, and other tables
Cane and wood seated chairs
2 Children's cots
Washing stands, sofas, pier and toilette glasses, pictures, lamps, hair, flax, and feather beds
2 Breakfast services (complete)
Liquor stands, knives and forks, carpenters' tools, butchers' fittings, tumblers, books, wearing apparel, kitchen utensils, and sundries.
Terms—Cash. 8261

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8.
*** SUMMER BEVERAGE.
TO PUBLICANS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.
MARZETTI'S BOTTLED CIDER, AND PRIME DEVONSHIRE CIDER, IN HOGSHEADS.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
On FRIDAY, November 8,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
20 CASKS MARZETTI'S CIDER, four dozen each
10 Hogsheads Devonshire cider
In beautiful condition.
Terms—Cash. 8163

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8.
MAURITIUS SUGAR, MOLESKIN TROUSERS, BLUE PILOT COATS, SPADES, SHOVELS, AND FRYINGPANS.
To be sold by auction,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WM. LAWSON, ESQ., OF PROSPECT,
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
On FRIDAY, November 8,
At 11 o'clock precisely.
EX NORTH ESK.
TA§1 14 BAGS MAURITIUS SUGAR.
EX FANNY FISHER.
WLP§9 25 bags Mauritius Sugar, more or less.
EX HAMLET.
1 bale, 150 pairs, men's Moleskin Trousers
1 bale, 50 men's Blue Pilot Coats
5 bundles, 1 dozen each, Spades and Shovels
4 bundles, 1 dozen each, Frying-pans.
Terms, Cash. 8033

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11.
VALUABLE IMPORTED ENTIRE HORSE,
E M I G R A N T,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS
By order of the Executors, with the consent of the Legatees of the late Wm. Lawson, Esq.,
At Jones's Repository, corner of Bligh and Hunter streets, on
MONDAY, 11th instant,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
THAT thorough-bred English Racer E M I G R A N T,
Imported per Bencoolen; sire by "Tramp," dam by "Blucher," grandam by "Camilla," combining the best blood of "Dick," "Andrews," "Waxy," &c.
He won the two-year old stakes at York, beating sixteen horses, and is well known as the sire of some of the best stock in the colony.
☞ *He can be seen at Jones's Repository after the 5th instant.*
Terms—Cash. 7886

MANILA HATS.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, November 7,
At half-past 10 o'clock,
1000 FINE MANILA HATS.
Terms at sale. 8242

1000 10 lb. WOOLPACKS.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, November 7,
At half-past 10 o'clock,
10 BALES WOOLPACKS, 100 each, 9½ to 10 lbs.
Terms at sale. 8241

DAMAGED PRINTS AND ROLL SHIRTINGS,
ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, Thursday, the 7th November,
At half-past ten o'clock,
THE undermentioned Goods, damaged by sea water.
PEG in diamond.
684 } 28 Pieces 7-8 fancy prints
692 } 44 Ditto white roll jaconets
693 } 8 Ditto slate ditto ditto
10 Ditto white ditto ditto
9 Ditto black roll shirtings.
Terms—Cash. 8057

FANCY BASKETS.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, November 7,
At half-past 10 o'clock,
ONE CASE FANCY BASKETS.
Terms at sale. 8240

TWO DAYS' SALE.
120 PACKAGES OF DRAPERY.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8,
At half-past ten o'clock each day.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, Thursday, and TO-MORROW, Friday, the 7th and 8th November,
At half-past ten o'clock,
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY PACKAGES of the undermentioned goods just landed, ex Ruby
A splendid lot rich silk and satin parasols
Ditto ditto bonnet ribbons
Ditto ditto cap ribbons
Handsome summer shawls
Ditto ditto bonnets
Fine Tuscan hats
Rich black gros and satinettes
Ditto coloured ditto ditto
Ditto shot and figured glacé silks
Ditto balzorine dresses
Ditto cashmere ditto
Ditto de laine ditto
Handsome printed muslins
Ditto 5-4 Hoyle's prints
Ditto 7-8 ditto ditto
Ditto 5 4 lilac and pink ditto
Ditto 7-8 fancy ditto
Ditto 7-8 dark ditto
Heavy 7-8 and 5-4 navy blues
Fine 7-8 black and whites
White checked muslin dresses
White and coloured lenos
White harness books
Plain books of jaconets
Horrocks' longcloths
Stout soft white shirtings
36-inch grey ditto
72 ditto ditto sheetings
80 ditto white ditto
6-4 white and coloured rolled jaconets
6-4 ditto ditto silesias
Stout white and drab moleskins
Ditto ditto cords
Ditto brown drill
4-4 dressed and rough hollans
4-4 fine Irish linen
5-8 and 7-8 ditto lawns
An extensive variety of lace goods of all sorts and descriptions
A large assortment of French millinery
Fine white coutille stays
White and coloured satteen ditto
White and coloured kid gloves
Ditto ditto silk and thread
Rich artificial flowers
Very superior black alpaca cloths
Ditto ditto orleans ditto
Ditto ditto coburgh ditto
Rich silk striped orleans and ditto ditto
Hosiery of all descriptions
Habendashery ditto
Brook's 200 yard reel cotton
Coloured 100 ditto ditto
Raven sewing silks
Marshall's best threads
Summer quiltings
Fancy doeskins
Black ditto
Superfine broadcloths
White and coloured counterpanes
Coloured diaper rugs
Heavy Bolton sheets
Printed moleskins and fancy drills
Fine Saxony and Welsh flannels
Stout cotton tick
Ditto linen ditto
Ditto twilled shirting
SLOPS.
Fine blue serge shirts
Ditto scarlet ditto
Ditto blue striped Guernseys
Ditto white merino
Ditto ditto lambswool
Brown cotton and lambswool pants
Fancy regatta shirts
Stout Scotch twilled ditto
Fine white ditto
White drill and moleskin trousers
Double-stitched drab moleskin ditto
Ditto ditto cord ditto
Black, blue, and drab cloth ditto
Superfine fancy doeskin ditto
Striped cloth and moleskin ditto
Men's fancy tweed shooting coats
Ditto ditto doeskin ditto
Ditto ditto checked holland ditto
Ditto holland blouses
Ditto fine black and coloured alpaca coats
Ditto ditto cloth frock ditto
Ditto ditto blue beaver ditto
Ditto fancy satin vests
Ditto ditto cashmere ditto
Ditto black cloth and satin ditto
Boys' and youths' clothing, in great variety
Boys' and men's blue caps
Boys' and youths' fancy ditto
Men's fine Manila hats
Ditto ditto China ditto
Real and imitation corahs
Fancy silk bands
Black ducapes and satins
Ladies' fancy ties
The whole of the above goods are landed, and will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE.
Terms at sale. 7985

TO WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS AND PUBLICANS,
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
On WEDNESDAY, the 13th November,
At 11 o'clock,
THE undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER
Without Reserve,
309 Cases gin
10 Hogsheads ditto
15 Barrels ditto
10 Hogsheads pale brandy
5 Ditto dark ditto
210 Cases Clouzeau's pale brandy
Ex Princess Victoria
332 Cases Duff Gordon's sherry, one dozen each
Ex Ruby
288 Cases Duff Gordon's sherry, one dozen each
344 Cases Offley's old port, one dozen each
54 Ditto ditto ditto Mountain or Tent, pints, two dozen each
62 Ditto Duff Gordon's sherry, pints, two dozen each
100 Ditto superior claret, one dozen each
145 Ditto champagne, one dozen each
15 Hogsheads gold sherry, very superior
25 Quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
9 Pipes Sandeman's treble diamond old port
14 Hogsheads Campbelltown whiskey
90 Ditto Tennent's porter
200 Casks bottled ale and porter
The whole of the above will positively be sold without reserve.
Terms at sale. 8138

THURSDAY'S USUAL PRODUCE SALE.
WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, SHEEPSKINS, PORT PHILLIP BEEF AND MUTTON HAMS.
MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by public auction, at their Stores, George and Pitt streets,
THIS DAY, Thursday, November 7,
At 11 o'clock,
4179 SHEEPSKINS
27 bales wool
35 casks tallow
51 paunches mutton tallow
73 salted hides
3 tierces prime Port Phillip beef
3 casks ditto ditto mutton hams
16 tierces beef.
Terms, Cash. 8136

BACON, HAMS, CHEEKS, LARD IN BLADDERS, BEEF, MUTTON HAMS.
MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, Thursday, November 7,
At half-past 11 o'clock,
36 SIDES PRIME BACON
19 Hams
9 Cheeks
24 Bladders of lard
12 Casks beef
3 Ditto mutton hams.
Terms—Cash. 8253

"ADORATION OF THE MAGI."
A magnificent work of art, which was valued in Italy at 200 guineas.
MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at *Mr. Grocott's Saloon, George-street*,
TO-MORROW, Friday, November 8,
At eleven o'clock,
A PAINTING of high art, exhibiting all the genius and undoubtedly the work of
A FIRST ITALIAN MASTER.
The subject is "The Adoration of the Infant Saviour by the Wise Men from the East," and it is most admirably treated.
☞ Connoisseurs are particularly invited to inspect it.
Terms at sale. 8251

ELEGANTLY FRAMED ENGRAVINGS OF SUBJECTS BY THE BEST MODERN MASTERS, AND HANDSOME GIRANDOLE.
MESSRS. MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions from the Importers, Messrs. Ronald, Taylor, and Co., to sell by public auction, at Mr. Grocott's Saloon, George-street,
TO-MORROW, Friday, 8th November,
At eleven o'clock,
FIVE CASES FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, in maple, oak, and gold.
Amongst which will be found, superior impressions of the following—First Appeal; First Parting; We Praise Thee; Hallowed be thy Name; The Challenge; Stag at Bay; Death of Stag; Pharaoh's Horses; Society of Friends; Francis picking up the Pencil of Titian; Crucifixion; Deer Stalking; Rosina; Bellina; Shoeing Horses; Feeding Horses; Wellington at the Field of Waterloo; Canterbury Pilgrims; Dying Camel; Impending Mate; Mated; Queen's Pets; Spring, Summer, Autum, Winter; The Stocking Loom; Morning Toilet; Tranquil Enjoyment; The Rose of Bedois; Sister and Brother; and a variety of others.
ALSO,
HANDSOME GILT GIRANDOLE with two branches.
Terms at sale.
☞ As the whole of these really splendid prints will be sold to the highest bidders, they are well worthy of inspection at the Saloon, where they are now for exhibition. 8029

PARISIEN STATUARY, VASES, BRACKETS, &c.
IN BRONZE, IRON, OAK, AND GOLD
At Mr. Grocott's Music Saloon.
MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mr. Grocott's Saloon,
TO-MORROW, Friday, 8th November,
At 11 o'clock,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of Parisien Statuary, Vases, &c., well worthy of the attention of lovers of the fine arts. Amongst them will be found—
Large statue, Venus reclining, bronze, (from the original in the garden of Tuilleries)
Two large classic vases, bronze
Statuettes—Francis the First; Diana of Poictiers
Knights in armour
Etruscan vases
Statuettes—Female reclining
"Talma"
William Penn
of angels, in gold and bronze
Pedestals and brackets, in oak and gold
Crucifixion, groups of children, and a great variety of other beautiful and well finished specimens.
On view until day of sale.
Terms—Cash. 8191

BROWN'S RIVER POTATOES,
NOW LANDING, EX PHŒBE.
MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by auction, at the Flour Company's Wharf,
On FRIDAY, 8th November, at 10 o'clock,
118 TIERCES—12 tons—Brown's River Potatoes.
Terms at sale. 8252

10 ACRES OF LAND,
AT THE REAR OF
BELLO RETIRO.
MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street,
On WEDNESDAY, 13th November,
At eleven o'clock,
10 ACRES OF LAND, at the rear of BELLO RETIRO, on the Newtown Road, consisting of excellent garden land, with plenty of water, and admirably adapted for building sites, having a good view of the surrounding properties
COOK'S RIVER, PETERSHAM, &c.,
Is bounded by "Wells-street, Bello Retiro," and on the west by the Government road.
The above will be sold in one or more lots, to suit intending purchasers.
Title unexceptionable.
Terms at sale. 8137

FIVE ACRES LAND,
HAVING FRONTAGES TO WATERVIEW BAY, SNAIL'S BAY, PARRAMATTA RIVER, AND DARLING HARBOUR.
MORT AND BROWN are instructed to sell the above by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street,
On FRIDAY, December 6, at 11 o'clock.
☞ This is a charming estate, being the point of land which ends the Balmain property, and is well known as Ballast Point.
The views from its different parts are magnificent—indeed how can they be otherwise, standing out as the land does in so commanding a position as to enable the eye to take in the scenery of the Parramatta River and of the North Shore on the one side, whilst the eastern view embraces the whole of the intervening space to the Heads of Port Jackson? On the southern side lies the beautiful village of Waterview Bay, with its English-looking cottages, its gardens, and its village church. Looking towards Sydney and Balmain, the busy city, the shipping and a thousand other objects lend life and beauty to the scene, and the whole *coup d'œil* is undoubtedly beautiful in the extreme.
Owing to its short distance from Sydney, it certainly presents itself as a most delightful and eligible spot for the erection of a comfortable residence where the enjoyments of both land and water with all the healthful privileges of pure air and sea bathing may be enjoyed, and with ample space to provide for the maintenance of a couple of cows, horse, poultry, and so forth.
The whole property can be secured by one strip of fencing commencing at the Balmain Road.
*** Looking to the rapid advancement of the adjoining Balmain and Waterview Bay property, it can readily be understood that at some not distant day this estate may be subdivided to realize a fortune to its possessor.
Terms may be learnt and plan seen at the auctioneers' rooms. 8254

CITY PROPERTY
IN ELIZABETH-STREET,
Known as
WENTWORTH PLACE.
SEVENTEEN DWELLING HOUSES, YIELDING
£268 PER ANNUM RENTAL.
THIS notice is simply preliminary, and merely intended to inform capitalists that the Property will be sold by
MESSRS. MORT AND BROWN,
by public auction, at their Rooms,
ABOUT THE 15TH DECEMBER, 1850.
Terms on application.—Title undoubted.
8255

MOST IMPORTANT PROPERTIES!
By order of Mrs. Charles Smith.
DWELLING-HOUSE, LARGE GARDEN AND PADDOCK, AT CAMPERDOWN, COMPRISING, IN ALL ABOUT 16 ACRES.
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE TOWN OF PARRAMATTA, WITH FRONTAGE TO TWO STREETS AND THE RIVER.
50 ACRE FARM AT THE PUNCH BOWL, LIVERPOOL ROAD.
30 ACRES LAND AT BOTANY.
MORT AND BROWN
Have been instructed to sell by public auction, the following most valuable properties, at their Rooms, George-street, on
WEDNESDAY, 20th November, at 11 o'clock,
First.
ALL that most beautiful Estate, situate at Camperdown, adjoining the ornamental ground of the Church of England Cemetery Company, and comprising in all about
SIXTEEN ACRES,
a large portion of which is laid out in ornamental grounds and orchard, the latter being in the most profitable state of bearing, and the whole affording an excellent remuneration, being the most fertile spot within many miles of Sydney.
On this property is erected
AN EXCELLENT DWELLING-HOUSE,
with out-houses and many improvements, and a portion of the land is subdivided into convenient paddocks.
The Newtown and Sydney Roads (for it has large frontage to the Camperdown Road) are within a stone's throw of it, and it is an easy drive or walk from the city.
☞ Many thousands of pounds have been expended by the late proprietor in bringing this property to its present state, and from the rapid extension of the busy localities of Sydney towards it, there can be no question but this 16 acres will before very long assume
AN IMMENSE VALUE.
Lot 2.
A most Valuable Property in the town of Parramatta, at present in the occupation of George Oakes, Esq., having frontage to
PHILLIP-STREET,
CHARLES-STREET,
And the
PARRAMATTA RIVER.
The erections upon this property consist of
TWO COTTAGES,
NEW SLAUGHTER HOUSE,
CATTLE AND SHEEP POUNDS,
And is let to the party beforenamed at a nominal rental of £25 per annum.
Lot 3.
Farm of Fifty Acres, situate at the Punchbowl, adjoining the farms of Mr. William Lee and Mr. Williamson. There is considerable fencing, and a portion of it is cleared.
Lot 3.
TOWNSHIP OF BOTANY.
25 to 30 acres of this township, being the unsold portion, and particulars of which may be learnt on application to the Auctioneers.
Terms:—One fourth cash, residue six months' bill. 7978

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
SHEEP AND STATION.
MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street,
ON AN EARLY DAY,
A VALUABLE STATION, situate on the River
BURROWA,
with five miles frontage to that River, about eight miles from the township, with between
3000 AND 4000 SHEEP,
AND ABOUT
200 HEAD OF HORNED CATTLE.
The sheep have full fleeces, and nearly all ewes
Drays, supplies, &c.
The station was formerly the property of R. A. Campbell, Esq., Wingello, and is perhaps equal to any in the colony. 8158

KISSING POINT.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY, 8th November instant, at 11 o'clock,
BY MR. S. PHILLIPS,
At the Stores of Mr. James Devlin, (where the articles have been removed for convenience of sale,)
A quantity of Household Furniture, &c., consisting of bedsteads, bedding, tables, chairs, crockery, glass, wearing apparel, 2 silver watches, kitchen utensils.
Also, large maps, 1 bagatelle board complete, 1 gig, lot shingles, a patent water-closet, and a great variety of useful articles, too numerous to particularise.
Terms—Cash. 8153

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
Sheriff's Office,
Sydney, 5th November, 1850.
Balbirnie v. Lang.
ON FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at noon, at the residence of defendant, Jamison-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold a quantity of superior Household Furniture, unless this execution is previously satisfied.
8203 CORNELIUS PROUT, Under Sheriff

TO STAND, at Lake House, Peterborough, Illawarra, the thorough-bred colonial horse
TYRIUS,
by Tros, dam by Skeleton out of Poppet, by Selim. Poppet was imported from General Grosvenor's stud, bred by George M'Leay, Esq., of Brownlow-hill.
This horse is the sire of the winner of the late £50 Belford Stud Plate.
Terms—£2 2s. for each mare; groomage included.
ALSO, THE ENTIRE HORSE
BACCHUS.
Sire, the imported horse "Cantab," dam out of a Satellite mare, and got by a celebrated imported horse, by the late Potter M'Queen, Esq., (thorough-bred) out of either a Hector or Model mare. This horse cost 1000 guineas at home, and was purchased for the use of his own stud.
Terms—£1 10s. for each mare; groomage included. 8091

TO STAND THIS SEASON, at Mr. Osborne's Station, Wagara, near Gundagai, the imported thorough-bred Entire Horse
MERRY PEBBLES,
Imported by Benjamin Boyd, Esq.
PEDIGREE.
Bred in 1837, got by Saracen, out of Lady Canford by Cattero, Croille, Hambletonian, Shuttle, Overton, Beningbrough's dam by Herold, Pyrrah by Matchem, Dutchess by Whitenose, Miss Slamerkin. Saracen was got by the Mount Falcon Arab, out of Hebe by Meteor, Nancy by Long Rendrow, Nancy's dam also by Young Rendrow, Matilda by King Fergus.
Terms:—£2 5s. for a single mare; £1 15s. each for three or more, groomage included: good and secure paddocks found, and every care taken, but no responsibility incurred; all mares to be paid for, and removed on or before the 1st of January, 1851. 5675

Printed and Published by Charles Kemp *and* John Fairfax, *at the Morning Herald Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Thursday, November 7, 1850.*